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TOPICS OF THE DAY

President Sees Government Deprived of Vital Powers by Supreme Court's Sweeping NRA Decision; Implication of Move Toward Constitutional Amendment Brings Immediate Controversy; Many Industrial Leaders Urge Voluntary Maintenance of Code Standards

Acme

Stormy days ahead: President Roosevelt off to watch his son in a crew-race the week-end before the Supreme Court upset the Blue Eagle and threw the New Deal into confusion

Like a man whose house has been shattered and scattered by a tornado, the Administration surveyed the wreckage of the NRA last week and puzzled over plans to rebuild.

It had no illusions about the strength and spread of the force that struck it when the Supreme Court invalidated the National Industrial Recovery Act. In his press conference on May 31, President Roosevelt took pains to emphasize the sweeping nature of the decision.

Meanwhile, business men, labor leaders, and politicians gathered about and watched the Administration's efforts at reconstruction.

Some offered advice; some merely looked on. Some were jubilant, some depressed. But all had felt the force of the great wind which whirled out of the Supreme Court chamber when the nine Justices handed down their opinion in the Schechter case. All would be directly affected by whatever the Administration might do.

For several days it did little, save to regain composure, take counsel and appeal to business to carry on.

Immediately following the Court's decision, Donald R. Richberg, head of the NRA, announced that "compulsory enforcement of the codes will be immediately suspended," but asked business to retain "those standards of fair competition in commercial and labor relations which have been written into the codes."

Business men as a whole responded promptly and favorably.

"We urge our members to . . . maintain a fair standard of wages, hours and working conditions, and, through voluntary action, to eliminate unfair methods of competition, particularly during the immediate period of inevitable adjustment," said a statement issued by the Directors of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Industry's Response

Harper Sibley, new President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, called upon its members to "make no immediate changes in hour or wage schedules," and declared: "This is the moment of great opportunity but also of grave responsibility for the American business man. This is his moment to prove his good faith!"

Statements of the same tenor came from many individual lines of enterprise. The steel industry, the auto industry and several others indicated that no immediate changes were planned in wage, hour or competitive practises. There was much talk of continuing the essential features of codes on a purely voluntary basis.

When President Roosevelt heard it, he was skeptical. Moreover, he doubted that business men understood the full implications of the decisions. In his opinion, they are more important than those of any other decision rendered in peace time since the Dred Scott case.

They raised doubts, he said, as to the constitutionality of at least three laws enacted under the New Deal: the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Truth-in-Securities Act, and the Stock Exchange Act.

The decision, he added, deprived the Federal Government of powers to control many nation-wide social and economic conditions and confronted the American people with a fundamental question — the question whether those powers should be restored to the Federal Government or whether they should be left to the States. Most commentators considered this remark the first move toward a constitutional amendment, and dissension over the wisdom of the step broke out immediately.

One could not resent, but one could deplore, the implications of the decision, the President said.

The Supreme Court had held that, when

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TABLE OF CONTENTS ON PAGE 43

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Acme

Waiting for the next move: Some of the 5,000 NRA employees in Washington leaving their offices in Department of Commerce Building

Congress conferred code-making authority on the President, it delegated legislative power in violation of the Constitution. There was no insurmountable difficulty in this, however, he said. The difficulty lay in the Court's decision that the Federal Government may regulate only those transactions which constitute or directly affect interstate commerce.

This rigid and restricted opinion, he implied, brings us back to horse-and-buggy days, when there was hardly any interstate commerce. He found inferences in the Court's opinion that neither mining, nor manufacture, nor agriculture was an interstate transaction; therefore, that none of the three was subject to Federal control.

But if crop-control is abandoned, he said, the result will be thirty-six-cent wheat and five-cent cotton.

"The Chiseling Fringe"

In effect, Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, former NRA Administrator, reflected the President's opinion on voluntary code adherence when he said in a radio address last week: "The chiseling fringe—the selfish 10 per cent.—under our competitive system, can always kill the wages of the high-minded 90 per cent. down to their own level unless somewhere there is power to protect decency."

There was evidence to support this opinion. Reports of renewed wage-slashes, hour-increases and "chiseling" methods of competition were rife a few hours after the Court decision and they persisted. General Johnson declared that the New York office of the NRA was swamped with telephone calls, "all asking if it is perfectly safe now to cut the wages and extend the hours of labor."

The stock market, obviously, construed the decision as deflationary. Stocks slumped sharply the day after it was rendered and sagged further next day. Memorial Day interrupted the decline but on Friday, following the President's conference, stocks dipped once more, and on Saturday they drifted downward again.

By that time, too, a striking change had occurred in the business and financial response to the decision. At first, preponderantly, it had been one of satisfaction, even elation. Then the counter-current set in, speeded and broadened by news of the stock slump and rumors of cut-throat practises. Soon telegrams and letters were pouring into the White House urging that, somehow, the basic features of the NRA be preserved. "Drop the NRA's bad points; save its good points"—that cry was voiced again and again.

Labor was frankly heartbroken by the decision which, erasing some 700 codes, touched the lives of more than 18,000,000 workers in codified industries.

"An awful blow," William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, called it, declaring: "Labor will be tremendously disappointed." Only a few days before, he had remarked that "the failure of Congress to enact a two-year extension of the NRA . . . would result in strikes upon strikes on a nation-wide basis."

He urged unions affiliated with the Federation to "mobilize their economic strength and to resist the lowering of wage and hour standards and the efforts again to introduce child labor."

There were threats of walkouts in several industries if attempts were made to retrace steps taken under the NRA.

"We want no strikes. We want peace," said Francis J. Gorman, Vice-President of the United Textile Workers. "But our members will be better off fighting for their rights than submitting to slaughter without protest."

Labor Disturbed

Labor leaders were in and out of the White House all week, conferring with President Roosevelt on the next move. The President also summoned dozens of other advisers to the White House or discussed the decision with them over the telephone. Prominent among the advisers, as in 1933, was General Johnson.

There was no lack of suggestions. The President was urged to advocate a quick constitutional amendment or even a constitutional convention. Someone suggested that the Supreme Court be stripped of its power to review social and economic policies. Someone else thought industries should be licensed.

Business, it was said, should be offered an inducement—immunity from prosecution under the antitrust laws—to comply with voluntary codes. Or the Supreme Court should be required to pass on the constitutionality of laws before they took effect. Or interstate compacts should be drawn to regulate wages, hours, and child labor.

Unable to find a path through this welter, Congress looked to the White House for guidance, and, meanwhile, marked time. The Senate continued to debate and to legislate, tho desultorily and in an atmosphere of confusion, but the House met only to adjourn again a few minutes later. The legislative machine was stalled.

If President Roosevelt was disturbed about the effect of the Schechter case decision on New Deal measures which already have been enacted, Congress was equally disturbed about measures which are pending.

How would the decision affect the social-security bill, with its provisions for unemployment and old-age insurance? How would it affect pending amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act? How would it affect this provision of that bill, or that provision of another? For the most part, the legislators laid their problems on the White House doorstep and tried to think of something less perplexing.

Suggested Solutions

A few, however, sponsors of particular pieces of legislation, believed they had found the way out.

Senator Hugo L. Black, Alabama Democrat, pointed to his Thirty-Hour Week Bill, providing that no commodity may be transported in interstate commerce if it is produced in any establishment which works its employees more than five days a week or six hours a day.

Senator Robert F. Wagner, New York Democrat, stuck to his Trade Disputes Bill, which would outlaw company-dominated unions, assure labor the right of collective bargaining and create an appeals court to settle labor controversies.

Senator Joseph F. Guffey, Pennsylvania Democrat, held out for the Guffey Coal Stabilization Bill, which would empower a coal commission to fix prices and allocate production.

But many other observers doubted that these measures would furnish either adequate or constitutionally acceptable substitutes for the NRA.

Filling the New Dealers' cup of wo to overflowing was the fact that fully a dozen alphabetical agencies apparently had been killed by the Court's decision, among them the Federal Alcohol Control Administration, the Petroleum Administrative Board and the automobile, steel, textile and national labor boards.

Political reverberations of the decision did not escape attention. Charles Curtis, former Vice President, thought it would be

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"a good talking-point" for the Republicans in the next election, and, in view of this, comments of the decision by possible Republican candidates were widely noted.

Former President Herbert Hoover refused to discuss it.

But Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York, exclaimed, "Thank God for the Supreme Court!"

Believing that President Roosevelt would call for a constitutional amendment to give to the Federal Government powers removed by the Supreme Court, Senator L. J. Dickinson of Iowa said: "I am for the New Deal following the Constitution, rather than the Constitution following the New Deal."

Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey found an "element of danger" in the "surprizing and apparent unwillingness in high places to accept this vital and unanimous determination by the Supreme Court."

And Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan, declared that "this makes the issue in 1936, and a good one."

In Brief Review

Bills Advanced: The National Capitol emerged from its daze sufficiently last week to advance three bills, one of them into law.

1. Established by separate act, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation is one of the emergency agencies not directly affected by the Supreme Court NRA decision, and, therefore, on May 28, President Roosevelt could sign, without hesitation, the bill reviving the HOLC. This had been dormant since funds became exhausted last fall.

The legislation authorized the issuance of $1,750,000,000 more bonds, and the easing of credit-facilities of loan-agencies. It permitted loan-seekers until June 27 to file their applications. The bill will bring to $4,750,000,000 the amount advanced to more than 1,500,000 home-owners.

2. For two years the Senate has been pondering pure foods, drugs and cosmetics legislation, sponsored by Under Secretary of Agriculture Rexford G. Tugwell, and bearing the name of Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York, a practising physician, who studied medicine at the University of Michigan, in England, France, Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland, and who served as New York City Health Commissioner. Greatly modified, and without a record vote or final debate, the bill passed the Senate on May 28, and went to the House.

It greatly increases the scope of the 1906 Food and Drug Act in the definitions of adulterated or misbranded articles.

Publishers and broadcasters would be exempt from punishment for "false advertisements," upon identifying manufacturers representing their products as having therapeutic values "not supported by demonstrable scientific facts, or substantial and reliable medical and scientific opinion."

3. The Senate moved to provide a check on lobbying in the Capitol by passing Senator Hugo Black's bill, requiring that persons, hired to influence legislation, or to obtain government contracts, register with the Senate, House, and Federal Trade Commissions, statements showing who employs them, their compensations and expenses.

© International

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace seeks to safeguard future of AAA

* * *

Strike Threats Loom: Renewed strike-threats have raised the possibility that, by midsummer, many thousands of workers in the soft coal, textile, shipping, and other industries, will be idle, unless the Government successfully intervenes.

John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers' Union, largest in the American Federation of Labor, issued a strike order for June 17, when the present wage agreement expires. It would affect directly 400,000 miners in twenty-eight States.

Negotiations with operators were broken off formally last week when wage-negotiations failed. Commentators regarded the move as a maneuver to force passage of the Guffey Coal Stabilization Bill, which was hastily revised to conform with the Supreme Court ruling on the NRA.

Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, appealed to shipowners and union officials to reach a peaceful adjustment of Pacific Coast troubles, after employers had threatened to suspend operations. On Sunday, Thomas G. Plant, President of the Waterfront Employers' Association, charged that since the arbitration award in October, more than 150 separate strikes have occurred in the San Francisco Bay district.

In the Pacific Northwest, strikes of 40,000 mill-workers and woodsmen in the vast fir-regions have been costing the area $4,000,000 a week, since May 6.

* * *

Conservatives May Unite: Formation of a coalition, of conservative Democrats and conservative Republicans, to support a candidate for President next year, is the goal of at least two, one-time supporters of President Roosevelt.

Chief Justice William R. Pattangall of Maine, who will be seventy years old on June 29, in a letter to a friend at Washington, announced that he would resign from the bench to join other Jeffersonian Democrats and Right-Wing Republicans in replacing the New Deal by a restoration of "constitutional government."

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Senator Black, author of Thirty-Hour Week Bill, and Senator Wagner, author of Trade Disputes Bill

At the Democratic convention, in 1924, Chief Justice Pattangall fought side-by-side with Franklin D. Roosevelt against the Ku Klux Klan forces. In 1933, when President Roosevelt touched the Maine Coast in his vacation cruise, Chief Justice Pattangall was invited aboard the yawl.

A similar suggestion came from Bainbridge Colby, Woodrow Wilson's Secretary of State, who has proposed to a number of Democratic leaders that they meet in a southern city, preferably Richmond, "to consider some form of political action that is for country and above party." Mr. Colby was also a Roosevelt-supporter in 1932, but is increasingly cold to the Administration.

These plans recall the campaign of 1896 when Republicans went over to Bryan, and conservative Democrats jumped their Party, founded the National Democratic Party, and adopted a gold-standard-platform in Indianapolis, nominating John M. Palmer and Simon B. Buckner.

One of the most outspoken of the Democratic critics of the New Deal is Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, but his influence has been concentrated upon his own State. He secured control of his State political organization when his executive committee elected him to succeed the late Maj. John S. Cohen to the Vice Presidency of the National Committee for Georgia.

* * *

Trojan Victory: The Trojans of the University of Southern California swept to victory in the Intercollegiate A.A.A.A. track and field championships at Cambridge, Massachusetts, last Saturday, scoring fifty-two points to lead their nearest rivals, the University of California Bears, by 24½ points, but it was Keith S. Brown, Yale's limber-limbed captain, who stole the show.

Renowned for his persistent exploration of the collegiate stratosphere, the Eli head

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man pole-vaulted fourteen feet, five and one-eighth inches to retain his title and to better the world record of fourteen feet four and three-eighths inches set by Bill Graber three years ago.

It was the eleventh consecutive time that a team from the Pacific Coast had won the team-title. Bates College, of Maine, was the highest Eastern team, finishing third with twelve points.

* * *

"G Men's" No. 40: George, nine-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Philip Weyerhaeuser, Jr., of Tacoma, Washington, and grandson of John Philip Weyerhaeuser, Sr., wealthy timber baron, who died on May 16, was kidnaped after leaving school on May 24. Soon, notes arrived, signed "The Egoist," demanding $200,000 in cash, specifying "Don't slip any gold certified bills on us."

Long instructions for the manner of payment were given. The authorities held off, to give the parents a chance to recover their tousle-haired son. Anxiety mounted as the five-day dead-line set by the abductors passed. Eight days after the kidnaping, the child was released on payment of the ransom.

Federal agents have been active in solving kidnapings since enactment of the "Lindbergh Law" in June, 1932. Based on the interstate-commerce clause of the Constitution, it makes kidnaping a Federal crime, punishable by imprisonment or death. Up to the Weyerhaeuser abduction, there have been thirty-nine cases to bring in the "G Men." All have been at least partly solved.

* * *

Fleet Problem Nears End: Fifty thousand weather-beaten officers and men of the United States Navy will put in at San Diego harbor next week, completing a "highly-gratifying" solution of Fleet Problem XVI. They will bring with them Hawaiian trophies — grass skirts, painted coconuts, ukeleles—and tales of biting gales off Alaska, days off Midway Island when the pitch sizzled in the seams above decks.

Their maneuvers, from April 29 to May 25, extended from Alaska to the Aleutian area, westward to Midway. After a week of relaxation in Hawaii, they started on the fifth, and final, phase of the war-games, which would bring them homeward for Fleet Week, a feature of the San Diego Exposition.

The Japanese Consul General, in Honolulu, greeted the fleet with the declaration that "despite occasional arguments, the peoples of the two countries are constantly headed in the direction of friendship and peace." That day—May 27—was Navy Memorial Day in Japan, the thirtieth anniversary of Admiral Togo's destruction of the Russian Fleet, in the Battle of the Sea of Japan.

"Then Russia was the rival, and the danger," said a pamphlet issued by the Tokyo Navy Propaganda Bureau. "To-day that is changed. We are confronting another great sea-power which is increasing its Navy with Japan as the target."

Havoc in Earthquake and Floods

Quetta, Capital of Baluchistan, Virtually Wiped From Map; Torrents in American Mid-West Spread Death and Ruin

Trembling earth and swollen rivers brought death and destruction to areas separated by half the world last week.

Quetta, capital of the rugged British dependency of Baluchistan, bordering on Afghanistan, was virtually wiped from the map by a series of violent earthquakes. Twenty thousand persons, including 200 Britons, died when all houses in the civil area except the Government House and a brewery were destroyed. The barracks and twenty-one of the twenty-seven machines in the Royal Air Force section were wrecked. Devastation of villages seven miles to the north and to the south brought the toll to some 40,000 persons, according to an unofficial estimate made last Monday.

As refugees crowded trains, survivors slept in the open, and frantic efforts were made to prevent the spread of cholera, famine, and fire, the crumbling ruins were dynamited and the city evacuated.

Major Earthquakes

When the final check is made the disaster will undoubtedly rank near the top of the list of destructive earthquakes, led by those in Tokyo and Yokohama in 1923, when 99,331 persons were killed. Last year, 2,000 died and 4,000 were injured in and near Patna, India.

Other major earthquakes since the beginning of the century include: San Francisco earthquake and fire, 1906, 452 killed, $200,000,000 damage; Central Italy, 1915, 30,000 dead; Persia, 1929, 2,000 dead; Nicaragua, 1931, 1,000 dead; Southern California, 1933, twenty-nine tremors in twenty-four hours, 110 dead, $50,000,000 damage; Formosa, 1935, 3,000 dead, $28,000,000 damage; Kars, near Turko-Russian frontier, 1935, 2,000 dead.

Nature in another form continued to plague the regions in the United States which had only begun to recover from the blight of drought and dust. Month-long rains which had already taken a heavy toll of life and property in Colorado, Wyoming, Texas, and Missouri, made a roaring two-mile-wide torrent of the Republican River (ordinarily forty feet wide) in Southern Nebraska. On Sunday night known dead in the area approached seventy and damage was estimated at $12,000,000.

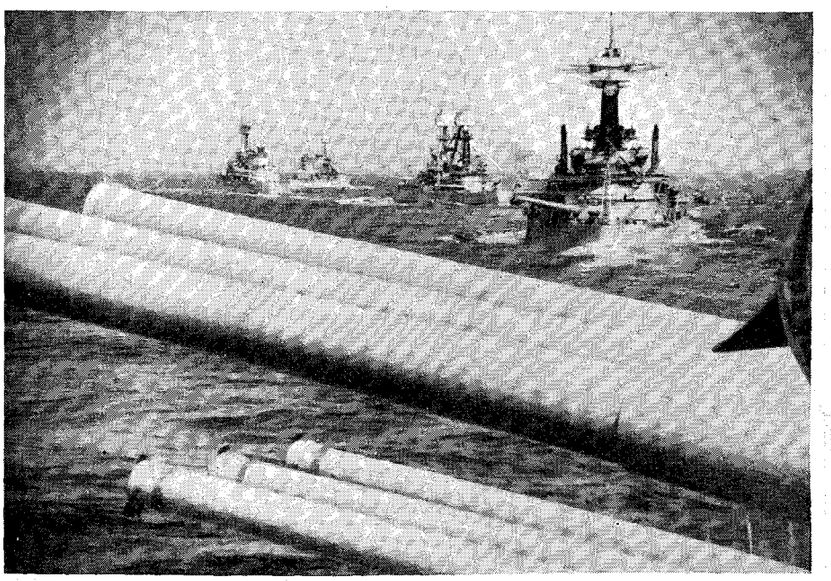
Scenes of Destruction

Rescuers led by the Nebraska National Guard continued to search in the driftwood and débris for bodies and to save survivors marooned in high places and on newly-formed islands, while planes surveyed the area from above.

The rushing waters ripped houses and barns from their foundations, inundated grain fields, carried cattle and hogs downstream, and sent residents in the valley to rooftops and into the branches of trees. Two villages—Max and Parks—were washed away.

As Colorado counted twenty-six dead from its floods on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains the week before, North Central Kansas anxiously watched the rush of water approaching in streams which crossed the border from Nebraska. Millions of acres of farm land were inundated in the Kaw River basin. Army motor launches sped ahead of the crest of the flood carrying warnings.

Kansas had heard only a few days before from Lachlan MacClay, Executive Vice-President of the Mississippi Valley Association, that the flood-control bill before Congress would give the State approximately $11,000,000 for levies, flood-walls and drainage.



Wide World

Battle-ships of the United States Fleet as seen from behind the guns of the U.S.S. California *during maneuvers in the Pacific*

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TOPICS OF THE DAY ABROAD

Fernand Bouisson, Presiding Officer of French Chamber of Deputies, Called to Form "Save-the-Franc" Cabinet After Parliament Refused to Grant Flandin Financial Control

Fernand Bouisson, Presiding Officer of the French Chamber of Deputies, took over the tough job of the Premiership of France on May 31, after one of the most dramatic sessions ever held in the Chamber.

M. Bouisson's predecessor, the six-foot-six Premier Pierre-Etienne Flandin, appeared before the Chamber of Deputies with a broken arm, a result of an automobile accident. M. Flandin fainted after he had made a demand to the Chamber for an economic dictatorship to defend the public credit of France, restore economic activity, and maintain the national money. [American and foreign opinions of the efforts of the Flandin Government to keep the French franc safe on the gold standard appear on page 12.]

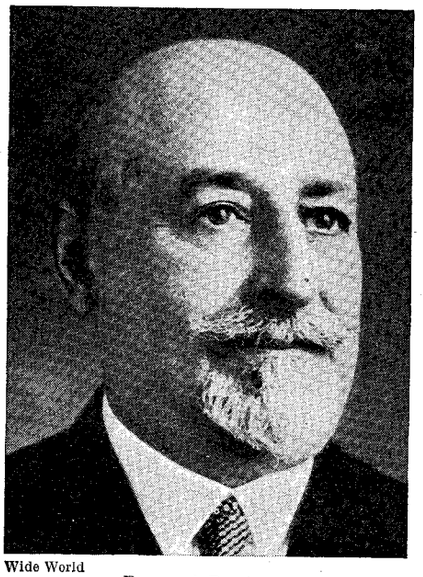
In the stormy seas of French politics M. Flandin, famous as an authority in finance, international law, and as a war-time aviator, was defeated in his emotional plea to "save the franc," by a vote of 353 to 202.

M. Bouisson, successor to M. Flandin, is said not to be affiliated with any political party, just as Pierre Laval, who continues as Foreign Minister in the Bouisson Cabinet.

Algerian by Birth

M. Bouisson has been described by a writer in the New York *Herald Tribune* as having been one of the more moderate Socialist leaders, with many of his warmest friendships among the Rightist leaders. He was born in Algeria, but lives at Marseilles, of which he was formerly Mayor, and which he has represented in Parliament since 1909.

He had been President of the Chamber since 1927, where, as American correspondents have said, he "rings the bell" so loud as to paralyze all squawking and yelling of the ultra-vociferous French Deputies. Apart from the official bell, he has been reputed to have the most powerful voice in the Chamber, always wears full dress throughout Chamber meetings, and is noted as a gourmet from Marseilles, where delicacies come from.



Wide World

Fernand Bouisson

Wide World

Pierre-Etienne Flandin

Financial Paris was jubilant at the incoming of the Bouisson Cabinet, because it was believed that the franc would not be forced to devaluate under the pressure of the flight of capital and the speculative attack to which the franc had been subjected during two weeks before M. Flandin made his dramatic appeal to the Chamber of Deputies which resulted in a stunning vote against him.

Same Powers Asked

On May 28 the Bank of France raised its rediscount rate from 4 to 6 per cent. This action was considered as a new phase in the struggle since the first of this year between the political and financial rulers of France. The politicians in France, it was said, have been trying to save their jobs by avoiding deflation, while the financiers are said to aim at deflation in order to avoid devaluation.

That was the problem met unsuccessfully by M. Flandin. But the new Premier was scheduled to go before the Chamber of Deputies this week to ask, as M. Flandin would have asked, for full power to handle France's financial situation. When Premier Bouisson gets his way, it was forecast, he would close the parliamentary session on June 9, and send the Deputies

(Continued on page 43)

Germany's Proposal for an Air Locarno Pact

Reichsfuehrer-Chancellor Adolf Hitler's draft scheme of a Western European air-pact, as a supplement to the Locarno Treaty, was handed to the British Government on May 30 by Dr. Leopold G. A. von Hoesch, the German Ambassador.

It was considered the first specific German proposal for peace-bulwarks on the Continent, and was an answer to Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald's recent appeal to the Reich to put forward concrete peace suggestions.

Copies of the Hitler draft were sent simultaneously to Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium, the four Governments which, with Germany, in 1925, signed the original Locarno Convention for guaranteeing Western Europe's frontiers.

The British themselves have drawn an outline of an air-treaty to be presented to Germany, France, Italy, and Belgium, and it was said to contain provisions for international supervision of all production of military aircraft, and for limitation.

The French, also, according to London dispatches, have a plan, but this was not taken to mean that they have agreed to share in the Western air-pact as an undertaking apart from the other provisions enumerated in the Anglo-French agreement of February 3. The British Government, it was said, had no intention of loosening the Anglo-Italo-French front.

Britain, France, and Italy began drawing up their own air-pact projects immediately after the conference at Stresa. From usually well-informed sources at London, the Associated Press learned that the German proposals followed the general line of the air Locarno first suggested in February, which had in view not only mutual guaranties of the Locarno Powers against aerial attacks, but also limitation of aviation armaments.

These quarters also said that Germany

Wide World

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Anthony Eden

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insisted that the full French first-line air-strength of 1,000 planes be taken as the limit for restriction. This was noted as in contrast to the figure of 1,500 first-line planes, the number France has stationed in Europe and North Africa, which the British Government used as a measuring-rod in announcing its plan to build its air-force up to parity with those of its neighbors.

In Germany it was hoped, wrote a Berlin correspondent of the New York *Times*, that the approaching exchanges would not suffer the fate of previous parleys, and that they would be initiated and carried on in a business-like manner.

Germany's Idea

Germany, it was asserted, had neither the intention, nor the desire, to withold her cooperation in any effort toward political stabilization of Europe. But she demanded, it was said, a radical departure from the conference methods previously in vogue. It was considered apparent that Germany's desires were wholly in the direction of effective diplomatic contacts between the respective Governments as a preliminary to plenary discussions.

German official opinion was described as viewing the prospects for an early conclusion of an air-pact more hopefully than the outlook for agreement on the other moot issues now grouped under collective security.

Meanwhile, in England, there was much discussion and conjecture about changes in the British Cabinet which were expected to occur this week-end. It was forecast that Sir John Simon would leave the Foreign Office, and that Prime Minister MacDonald, as has been repeatedly predicted, would be succeeded by Stanley Baldwin.

Foreign Office for Eden?

In Mr. Baldwin's reconstruction of the Government, interest attached to the possibility that Robert Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, might be appointed to follow Sir John in the Foreign Office. Mr. Eden, very tall, handsome, and with black hair, has been called the Beau Brummell of His Majesty's servants. He prefers to be known as Mr. Eden, altho, at nineteen, he was the youngest adjutant in the British Army, and, before twenty-one, the youngest brigade-major.

His diplomatic career has been no less brilliant, especially as a negotiator during the last twelve months in Geneva, Berlin, Moscow, Warsaw, and Prague.

Descended from Lord Baltimore, who founded Maryland, Mr. Eden was born in June, 1897. Elderly members of the MacDonald Cabinet were said to have protested vigorously against the choice of Mr. Eden for the Foreign Office because of his youth, which, they held, prevented him from having the required experience for the administration of British foreign policies. But Mr. Eden stands very well with Mr. Baldwin who, according to *The Spectator* (London), is not so much opposed to the promotion of the younger men as is generally supposed. Incidentally, Mr. Eden has the reputation of being the most effective speaker for the League of Nations in Great Britain.

Japan's Army Making China Behave

Nippon Promises, However, to Withdraw Troops From Demilitarized Zone, South of Great Wall, When Bandits Have Been Ousted

Wide World

Japanese troops practising wall-climbing in preparation for invasion of China

After Japanese troops of the Kwan Tung Army (Nippon's force on the mainland) advanced, on May 21, into the demilitarized zone in Chinese territory, south of the Great Wall, to clear the area of Chinese bandits, a War Office spokesman, at Tokyo, said that once the bandits had been suppressed Japan's troops would be recalled.

But, about ten days later, more than 200 Japanese soldiers, armed with rifles, and reinforced by two armored cars, and a tank, gathered outside the Tientsin residence of Yu Hsueh-chung, Chinese Governor of Hopei Province. That action, on May 30, followed the threat of Japanese military authorities to extend the demilitarized zone in North China, to include both the Peiping, and Tientsin areas.

With this district as the arena of active Japanese Army developments, some American correspondents at Tokyo, saw developments of a background-situation not unlike that which preceded Japan's initial action in Manchuria, in 1931, which resulted in the foundation of the so-called Japanese "Puppet State," of Manchukuo.

Tokyo Spokesman

Eiji Amau, curly-haired, gracious, tho sometimes brusk, spokesman of the Japan Foreign Office, who has long been considered a rising figure in Japanese diplomacy, issued a statement, on May 29, in which he declared that Japanese troops had established the fact that the bandits had been directed by the Chinese authorities from Peiping, and Tientsin.

Amau accused the Chinese of breaking the Chino-Japanese Truce signed at Tangku on May 31, 1933, through the anti-Japanese activities, terroristic and otherwise, of Chinese political-party organizations, and the Chinese Army. So the Japanese military authorities, he added, had warned the Chinese that, unless such activities were controlled, "the Japanese would, themselves, keep order in that region."

As evidence of Chinese unwillingness to improve relations with Japan, the Foreign Office specified Chinese encouragement of the malcontent Korean group which bombed high Japanese officials, at Shanghai, in 1932. Second, failure to control the press, which refuses Japanese advertisements. Third, refusal to respond to Japan's proposal to establish joint radiophone and air-services. Fourth, a recent increase in tariffs. Fifth, the continued hostility of Chinese diplomats, at Geneva.

Protectorate Planned

The Japanese War Office charged that, in North China, the Chinese had secretly assisted Manchukuan bandits, and had encouraged irregular troops in the demilitarized zone.

Meanwhile, on the last day of May, there were reports from Hsinking, Capital of Manchukuo, that the Japanese planned to establish a protectorate over all of North China, including the ancient capital at Peiping, and the important trade and financial center of Tientsin.

King Plebiscite in Greece

George Kondylis, War Minister of Greece, announced at Athens on May 30 that a monarchist plebiscite would be held following the June 9 elections. This frank statement by the marshal who led the defending forces against the recent Venizelos revolt, which failed, confirmed the charges that the Venizelists had long been making.

General Kondylis, veteran of more than sixty battles in the Balkan Wars, the World War, and the Greco-Turkish disaster, has been described as brave, inexpert in politics, but adept at civil war, and his idol is Napoleon.

At Bucharest, former Queen Elizabeth of Greece heard from her divorced husband, former King George II, that, in his opinion, the Greek Throne would be revived by September or October. He made overtures for a reconciliation with Elizabeth, who was reported to be noncommittal because her brother, King Carol II of Rumania, had not yet approved her return to George.

King George II succeeded his father, the late King Constantine, who was forced to abdicate in 1922. King George II reigned a little over a year, and was obliged to leave Greece on December 18, 1923. He has employed his exile in travel and political studies. It has been said that his adherents believe he would make an excellent and popular sovereign.

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Starhemberg—Prince and Politician

Austrian Vice-Chancellor Was Once a Friend of Hitler, But Now Is a Bitter Foe of the Nazis; Once an Enemy of Italy, But Now Is a Friend of Mussolini

BY MOHAMMED ESSAD-BEY

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Mohammed Essad-Bey, fighter, author, and survivor of many perilous adventures, writes from first-hand knowledge of Prince Ernst-Rüdiger von Starhemberg, Vice-Chancellor of Austria, who at present is considered the most powerful man politically in his country. Essad-Bey was born in Georgia, in the Russian Caucasus, in 1905, and, in one of his books, "Blood and Oil in the Orient," told of the hardships he suffered as a boy in escaping from his homeland when it was torn by revolution. As a biographer he is best known for his "Stalin, the Career of a Fanatic," a very anti-Soviet study of the Russian leader. Essad-Bey became converted to Mohammedanism with his family when he was eight. Madam Essad-Bey has adhered to her Jewish faith, for Moslem wives are not required to follow the husband's creed. Essad-Bey, who lately left the United States after a visit, said he would return again soon to live here permanently, and to become an American citizen.*

Acme

The youngest leader in Europe: Prince Ernst-Rüdiger von Starhemberg

It is an old truth that two enemies who once were friends will feel an especially deep aversion for each other. On the other hand, the bond of sympathy between friends who formerly were enemies will prove invariably strong. This observation is borne out by the manner which Prince Ernst-Rüdiger von Starhemberg, Austria's Vice-Chancellor, adopts toward Chancellor Adolf Hitler, on one hand, and toward Premier Benito Mussolini, on the other.

Once one of Hitler's stanchest supporters, the Prince has developed into a bitter adversary of the Nazis. Altho he fought against Italy in the War, and detested that country for years, so that the very sound of Italian pained him, Prince Starhemberg is a firm friend of Signor Mussolini to-day.

The Prince never has visited Berlin, but, almost monthly, he boards an air-plane and flies across the Alps to Rome to see *Il Duce*. He regards Mussolini as a paternal adviser, and, thus, it is *Il Duce's* very own Fascistic ideology which has come to form an essential basis of Austrian politics.

Rebuilders of Austria

After the disturbances last year, Prince Starhemberg, together with his friend, Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg, is rebuilding a new Austria. These two are resolved to preserve their country's political independence under all circumstances.

No matter how insignificant present-day Austria may appear to the outsider, this little country is tremendously important so far as the maintenance of European peace, or the outbreak of a new world war, is concerned. To-day it is exclusively in Prince Starhemberg's hands that the vital decision rests, whether the weight and the fate of Austria be thrown into one or the other scale balancing international equilibrium.

Prince Starhemberg, for all his power at home, has long faced an opposition from the Austrian peasants and organized labor which threatens to become more pronounced during the next few months. The deciding control in the fight between Fascism and Democracy in Austria, however, is said to be held by Chancellor Schuschnigg.

Two Sides of Conflict

On one side in the conflict stands Prince Starhemberg, Fascist political dynamo. On the other are Josef Reither, wealthy peasant, and head of the powerful peasants' organization; and, also, Leopold Kunschak, veteran labor-leader of the so-called Christian Workers' Unions.

Prince Starhemberg's latest show of authority appeared in an announcement at the end of May that Austria's various private armies were to be drastically reorganized. Austria has five private armies, with policies varying in many respects, but united in holding that the country's independence be maintained, and the present "corporative" government retained.

The new program of Prince Starhemberg, it was thought, would add to the power of his group, the *Heimwehr* (Home Guard).

Just as Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss was the smallest statesman in the entire world, so Prince Starhemberg is the youngest among the leaders of Europe. Altho only thirty-six, his youth is balanced by the age of his family, and its illustrious history, which may be traced back to 1050. In the present bearer of that great name Starhemberg, all the essentials of his Austrian Catholic proclivities seem happily united.

"I can not attain any greater position than I have already," Prince Starhemberg remarked one day, not proudly, but, rather, as a man stating plain facts. "I am a Catholic Prince, and I am the heir of the oldest noble family of my country—two circumstances which distinguish me from most of the statesmen of our day."

Master of thirteen palaces and castles by primogeniture, he lords over 35,000 acres of arable land, forests, and lakes. His resplendent titles ring with the resounding blare of medieval fanfare: His Serene Highness Ernst-Rüdiger-Camillo-Maria, Prince of Starhemberg, Count of Schaunberg and Wachsenberg, Lord of Wildberg and Lobenstein.

Gift to Command

The present Austrian Vice-Chancellor has inherited all the knightly attributes of his noble forebears, especially the urge for adventure, the readiness for battle, and the natural gift to command. Stalwart of frame, he enjoys boxing, riding, and fencing; incidentally, he not only knows how to fence with a rapier, but is equally adept when he employs his tongue as a weapon.

Each of these activities, including public speaking, is an exhilarating sport to him,

(Continued on page 43)

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CURRENT OPINION

Supreme Court's Unanimous Decisions, Putting Stamp of Illegality on NRA, Evoke Bitter and Sorrowful, Gratified and Relieved Comment; Second "Battle of Franc" Begins

NATIONAL

NRA Invalid: A crowd that filled the Court Chamber to capacity waited tensely while the nine Justices of the Supreme Court filed in and took their places.

Three decisions were delivered. The crowd, still on edge, waited. Then Chief Justice Hughes read off another docket-number. The crowd sighed as the suspense ended. Here, at last, was the Schechter case, involving the fate of an obscure Brooklyn poultry corporation—and that of the NRA itself.

Reading with emphasis, shifting in his chair, stroking his beard, the Chief Justice delivered the unanimous opinion that cleared the little poultry concern, and put the stamp of illegality upon the NRA—pride of the Roosevelt Administration and "heart of the New Deal." Before the bar, while the long decision was read, sat Donald R. Richberg, NRA Administrator, his head in his hand.

Keystone

Donald R. Richberg gloomily pondering the Supreme Court decision that killed the Blue Eagle

NRA was invalid, the Court held, because Congress had delegated legislative powers that were unconstitutional. Thus 750 codes under the NRA collapsed. But, more than that, the Court ruled that Congress had no right to fix wages and hours in intrastate commerce; that no economic emergency could justify the encroachment of Federal authority upon the States.

Another thrust at the New Deal was made by the Court, again unanimously, when Associate Justice Brandeis, outstanding liberal, read a decision branding as unconstitutional the Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act. Still another came in the unanimous declaration that President Roosevelt exceeded his authority in removing the late William E. Humphrey from the Federal Trade Commission without cause specified by law.

"The decision invalidating the NRA will rank with the great pronouncements of the Supreme Court."

On the common ground of this statement by the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind.-Dem.), a paper friendly to the New Deal, could be gathered all shades of opinion—bitter and sorrowful, gratified and relieved—expressed in the wake of the decision last week. It was, all agreed, a ruling of nation-shaking importance.

Heaviest of three blows struck by the Court against the New Deal in a single day, the NRA action stunned millions, elated millions more. "Back to the Constitution!" cried NRA foes, while friends of the Blue Eagle demanded that the things it stood for must somehow be preserved.

On the day that the triple blow fell, there were few editors, even among those warmly sympathetic to the NRA, who believed that it could be revived. But there was much praise for what it had done.

With labor aghast, and business exultant, the strong undercurrent of editorial opinion was not that labor had suffered a catastrophe, but that general conditions now should improve. A tremendous surge of business confidence was foreseen, altho Wall Street remained doubtful. The plea went up for voluntary codes to stabilize wages and hours, and thus avoid labor upheavals.

Editorial comment ranged from bitter denunciations of the NRA, and declarations that it was dead once and for all, to high praise for its accomplishments, and predictions that its main objectives would be attained by new legislation or constitutional amendment.

"A tyranny overthrown," said the New York *Herald Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.), while the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.) saw "the very foundations of the New Deal in ruins," and the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.-Dem.) asserted that "it kills the Blue Eagle."

The NRA, "dying for months," added the Topeka *State Journal* (Ind.-Rep.), "becomes officially dead with the Supreme Court decision." In fact, the Springfield *Union* (Rep.) agreed it "puts the whole New Deal in a position of questionable constitutionality," and another Republican paper, *The Ohio State Journal*, found that it not only "knocked most of the Brain Trust inventions into the proverbial cocked hat," but it "opens the way for sanity, common sense, and Constitutional Government."

"After all is done, the Supreme Court, thank God, still stands as a rock of defense between the people and their fallible leaders," in the words of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), and the Manchester *Union* (Ind.-Rep.), expressing the view-point of scores of papers, declared that "Constitutional Government—that is a government of law, not of men—has returned to America."

"Almost in the twinkling of an eye," as the Washington *Evening Star* (Ind.) put it, the Supreme Court "reestablished the Constitution of the United States."

It was "a great day for genuine liberalism in the United States," remarked the Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.). Stating that "we've tried NRA honestly, hopefully at first, conscientiously as time went on, and nothing much happened," the Dallas *Dispatch* (Ind.) declared: "We can't feel sorry now that the Supreme Court has brought the Blue Eagle down."

The nation "has the opportunity to get back to fundamentals, to remove some of the legislative restrictions that have throttled initiative and destroyed confidence," asserted the St. Joseph *Gazette* (Ind.).

Stronger words were used by the Sioux City *Journal* (Ind.-Rep.). If the Administration found itself in a state of confusion, embarrassment, and chagrin, "all this may be traced to one man and his advisers, the President and the New Dealers, who, drunk with power, felt that they could remake the economic structure of the country overnight."

What the court really said was, in the opinion of the Grand Rapids *Herald* (Rep.), that "this country shall not set up a dictator."

The Knoxville *Journal* (Rep.) was thankful that "we have at least nine men in this country who know what the Constitution is, and what it means after they read it over once or twice."

Likewise gratified by the decision, the Salt Lake City *Deseret Evening News* (Ind.) hailed it as "the most sobering shock since the depression began," while the Oakland (Calif.) *Tribune* (Rep.) found it affirmed that "none but the people, by their own vote, or a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress, may change the form and structure of their Government."

Some papers were pessimistic about the

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future, because of the decision, but a large majority were confident that it cleared the way for a prosperous era. In the first category was the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.), which said that "what is left is largely confusion and wreckage that will tax severely the restorative capacity of the Federal Government, and will try the patience, fortitude, and courage of the country."

On the other hand, the Reno *Evening Gazette* (Rep.) predicted that commerce and industry "will surge forward now that they have been relieved from inexperienced and dictatorial government control." The Miami *Herald* (Ind.-Dem.) saw the way cleared "for a renewal of business throughout the country." This "sane action of the Court," added the Nashville *Banner* (Ind.), "will stimulate and fortify clear public thinking."

On the day that news of the decision swept the country, there were few to predict that NRA would be revived. But there was much praise for what had been accomplished under the Blue Eagle.

Many editors insisted that the NRA objectives must yet be attained. Others did not consider the decision as a catastrophe.

"It is unfortunate," remarked the Jacksonville *Journal* (Dem.), "that such an instrument as the Constitution, designed to promote liberty and happiness, should conflict with legislation apparently designed to make more specific these two ethereal substances. It seems to be one of those occasions when fundamental law interferes with attempts at progress."

However, "the Recovery Act," said the New York *Times* (Ind.-Dem.), "had done its work, the chief benefit of which was to stir the people into hopeful activity, and had come to be almost universally regarded as a piece of legislation now obsolete and ineffective."

Those who were disappointed "need not feel that what good has been accomplished in two years is all wiped out," said the Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.), pointing out that "the Court has held against doing things in an illegal and unrestrained way," but not that "the right objectives which the American people have had engraved upon their hearts can not be brought about."

An Overflowing Heart

—*Kirby in the New York* World-Telegram

Altho hailing the end of the NRA, the Billings (Mont.) *Gazette* (Ind.) asserted that "it served a good purpose if business has sense enough to profit and support sound social policies."

"To regard the NRA as a collection of gross errors is a mistake," added the Boston *Herald* (Rep.). "It has brought a great deal of benefit to the country."

The Christian Science Monitor (Ind.) also pointed out that "it did accomplish much to put a bottom under sweat-shop wages, to abolish child labor, and bring a semblance of fair competition into demoralized trade."

Similarly, the Washington *Daily News* (Ind.): "The spirit of such an example does not die, regardless of what nine men on a bench may do."

"The good purpose which the codes have served must not be lost," warned the Butte *Montana Standard* (Ind.-Dem.), and the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* (Ind.) agreed that "with all of its faults the NRA had objectives that were vital if our economic and social scheme of things is to follow the paths of orderly progress."

Echoing the same thought, *The Arkansas Gazette* (Ind.-Dem.) pronounced "those ends just as admirable and desirable now as they were before," while the St. Paul *Daily News* (Ind.) declared that: "Illegal, or not, the NRA has served a useful purpose."

Some means to preserve the gains made under the NRA "must be found," insisted the Fort Wayne *Journal-Gazette* (Dem.). "Sweat-shops, child labor, starvation wages, unemployment, and ruthless competition, are weeds in the national industrial garden."

As for the future, the San Francisco *News* (Ind.) was "still convinced that the old dog-eat-dog competition between business and business and employer and employee is the way of destruction."

But this country "is not going back to the long hours, starvation wages, and the snide competitive practises once tolerated," declared the Decatur (Ill.) *Herald and Review* (Ind.), for "that way lies the suicide of industrial civilization."

While the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.) backed the movement for a new amendment to the Constitution to attain NRA objectives, the Wichita (Kan.) *Eagle* (Ind.) believed that Congress could pass another measure embodying much of the old act.

Admitting that many features of the NRA "were not workable," the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) believed that many of the good features "will be retained by voluntary cooperation of leading business men the country over." But it warned business that "there are certain things that will not be tolerated by public opinion," which, if they can not be controlled by NRA may force the country to resort to methods which "may prove to be even worse than the NRA."

However, the Washington *Post* (Ind.) considered it "reasonably certain that the basic idea behind the NRA will be an important factor in future industrial organization."

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"What Hit Me?"

—*Hutton in the Philadelphia* Inquirer

"Now," said the Providence *News-Tribune* (Dem.), "is a time for level-headed, sane thinking, and a cooperative spirit which seeks the best solution, not only for business, industry, and labor, but for the great mass of people of the United States."

Farm Moratorium Act

Few, if any, editorial mourners were at the bier of the Frazier-Lemke Farm Moratorium Act, killed along with the NRA. This measure, signed last year by President Roosevelt, altho he said it was loosely drawn, affected an estimated $12,000,000,000 of farm debts. It provided for a five-year moratorium.

Calling the decision "a score for decency," the Baltimore *Evening Sun* (Ind.-Dem.) asserted that "honest men will certainly cheer the elimination" of the act, "for this was clearly designed to put the power of the Government behind a dishonest act."

The law "struck a heavy blow at farm creditors and farm credit," in the words of the Minneapolis *Journal* (Ind.-Rep.), and the decision "should have a marked reviving effect on farm credit."

In the Dakotas, the Bismarck (N. D.) *Tribune* (Ind.) said that "we didn't make much use of it when we had it, and will not greatly miss it," while the Sioux Falls (S. D.) *Argus-Leader* (Ind.-Rep.) called the measure "strictly one-sided, shielding the debtor unduly, and giving little consideration to the rights of the creditor."

Agreeing, the Fargo (N. D.) *Forum* (Ind.-Rep.) held that the measure "extended extraordinary privileges to one class," and the Dodge City (Kan.) *Globe* (Ind.) reported that the law "was never useful here, and few availed themselves of its privileges."

The effect of the decision, thought the Houston *Post* (Ind.), would be "to make capital less timid," since "few will lend when laws prohibit collection of what is due."

In Nebraska, the Omaha *World-Herald* (Dem.) found that the act "was not popu-

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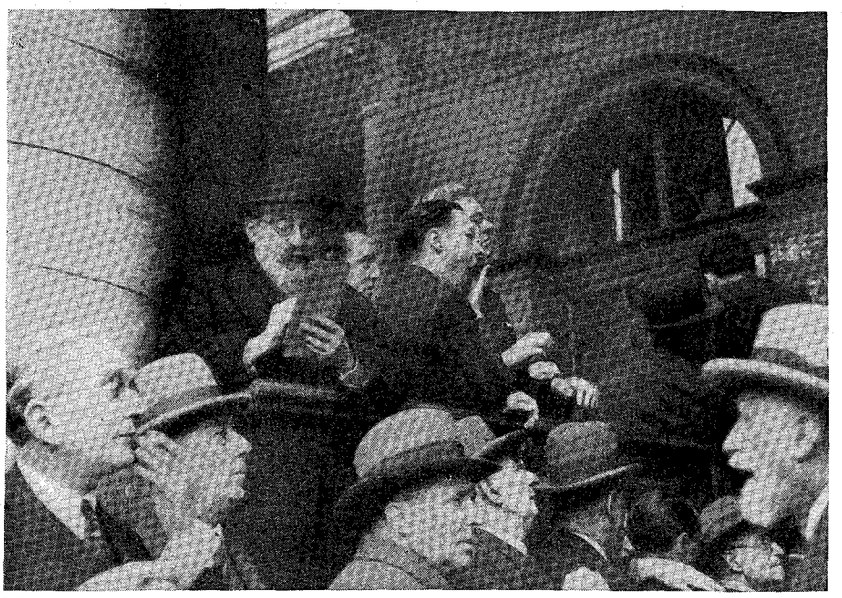

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Traders watching the boards in the Paris Bourse

lar with farmers, because it was essentially a bankruptcy act, and bankruptcy is a proceeding which has never been much in favor with farmers."

London was intensely interested in the NRA decision, and speculated about the outcome. A head-line in *The Daily Express* said: "America Stunned; Roosevelt's Two Years' Work Killed in Twenty Minutes." Editorially, the paper described America as rocking from end to end.

"Death-blow for the New Deal" was the head-line in *The Daily Telegraph*, while *The Daily Mail*, calling the decision "Roosevelt's big reverse," said the United States was "bewildered."

FOREIGN

Second "Battle of Franc": The French financial crisis, which resulted in the fall of the Flandin Government, is being called the second "Battle of the Franc."

The first "battle" occurred in 1926-'28, under the Premiership of the late Raymond Poincaré, who held office from July, 1926, to July, 1929. It marked the passing of the old gold franc, which had become too top-heavy among post-War currencies.

As in the latest struggle, a heavy budget deficit, a shortage of State funds, and political strife, were the issues. Premier Poincaré saved the situation, when, in 1926, called to head a national coalition, he enacted dictatorial fiscal measures.

Public confidence returned, and the franc, aided by part of the Morgan loan, started going upward. In 1928, it was stabilized, tho 80 per cent. of its pre-War value was wiped out. Worth formerly a little more than nineteen cents, it took about twenty-five of them to buy a dollar after stabilization.

The post-War drift of currencies began soon after the War, the Russian ruble taking the lead. The old German mark followed, was wiped out.

After the franc debacle, the pound sterling fell off, when, in 1931, England abandoned the gold standard, taking with her the Scandinavian countries. The dollar followed suit, in 1933.

France then became the leader of a stubborn gold bloc, which weakened only recently, when Belgium deserted gold. Now Switzerland threatens. Holland still puzzles.

The latest French crisis was caused by the huge budget deficit. Desperately in need of funds, the Government was unable to borrow, because its legal limit had been reached.

Foreign investors in France—and speculators—feared this crucial state of affairs might result in risky fiscal panaceas. So they began drawing out their funds, which started a flight of gold from France.

The political fight seemed to revolve around the issue of devaluation, which many feared would mean a new loss to investments by monetary shrinkage. To obtain power to achieve a solution, the Flandin Government staked and lost its head.

American editors, dissecting the situation carefully, were alert to observe possible repercussions here. "Without substantial protective need," remarked the Portland *Morning Oregonian*, "we stimulated the currency war which is at the bottom, no less than an unbalanced budget, of the crisis in France. If we escape without injury to our trade relations, as we did not escape with respect to the injury done China by our silver policy, we shall be fortunate."

The Los Angeles *Times* wondered just how much the gold-purchase policy of the United States was responsible for France's crisis, declaring: "It is not definitely known, but it is certainly considerable."

"The superhuman efforts the French Government is making to forestall a second general disaster . . . should hold the strongest possible warning for the people of the United States," in the belief of the Little Rock *Arkansas Gazette*.

Some newspapers found it difficult to see how France could much longer stave off devaluation.

" . . . if anything in the uncertain world of finance is sure, it is that France is bound, sooner or later, to follow the world's example and devalue its currency," predicted the Cincinnati *Times-Star*.

As the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* pointed out: " . . . if France could be persuaded, or forced by circumstances, to devalue the franc, the way would be opened for the international stabilization of currencies on a new gold basis."

In the present situation, with most other currencies depreciated, asserted the Kansas City *Star*, "the pressure to devalue is very strong. France finds itself at a great disadvantage in its foreign trade, and its tourist industry has been hard hit by the high value of the franc."

The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, stressing that the "crisis . . . is of more than domestic import," warned it had potentialities for grave effects on other nations as well. The gold standard, it added, "is making what may be its last stand in the little group of countries whose financial leader is France."

The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* also discussed the international aspects: "There are other obstacles, also, to stabilizing the value of the dollar and the pound, but, until France and the other gold countries have become absolutely certain quantities for the future, there is small chance of action."

The flight of money from France was linked up with the budget debacle. Reviewing the situation, the Dallas *Morning News* said that compounded adverse factors offered France "no way out except by drastic economies and heavy borrowings. It will be difficult to borrow from other Powers, for obvious reasons, and even more so if an attempt is made to float new bonds at home when the franc is in danger."

The stepping-up of the central-bank rediscount rate aroused interest.

"Whether the action of the Bank of France will prove . . . successful will almost certainly depend . . . on whether Parliament shows a corresponding determination to save the franc," the New York *Herald Tribune* thought.

The New York *Times* agreed that "if, however, the inducement of a high bank rate is accompanied by other resolute and intelligent protective measures, the bid for money may be an important influence."

From abroad, comment was diversified. "France possesses a quite unlimited gold reserve," observed the Rome *Tribuna-Idea Nazionale*. "Greedy speculation by certain groups and classes which has been encouraged by parliamentary instability is attempting to damage depositors and the prestige of the State."

Written before Premier Flandin fell, tho nevertheless expressing prevailing opinion, the Berlin *Börsen Zeitung* noticed that "the attack on the currency . . . has recently been aggravated by gigantic armament plans. . . . Whether the Government can overcome the crisis depends on its confidence . . . at present, however, there are no signs of a second Poincaré."

On the eve of M. Flandin's fall, *The Times* of London made this comment: "The greatest danger for France is economic distress. Times may drive the people into extreme factions . . . M. Flandin's refusal . . . to enforce unmitigated deflation, may win him popular support."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE up-to-date Congressman, it appears, is wired for voting.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

NATIONS talk more about honor than individuals, and have less of it.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

WE predict the next move will be a share-the-deficit plan.—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

THE Administration is busily engaged in trying to strengthen its mistakes.—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

THIS nation spends one-third of its mental energy in wisecracking.—*Geneva (N. Y.) Times.*

IF fame beats a path to your door, a vaudeville booking-agent follows.—*Birmingham News.*

As a result of the recent election, Georgia will have beer, wine, and prohibition.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

WORK-RELIEF should provide an increased market for small tools, especially chisels.—*Muskogee Phoenix.*

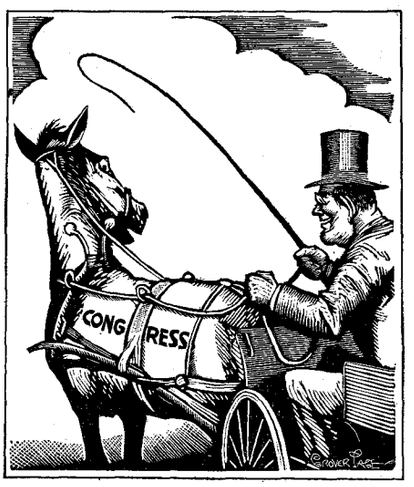
HOW about a Pulitzer Prize for the loudest squawk over the Pulitzer Prize?—*Buffalo Evening News.*

THE brightest wisecrack of the evening is the one you think of the next day.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

THE only place where the war in the Chaco isn't a joke is in the Chaco.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

IL DUCE warns world to let Italy alone: of course he doesn't mean that for the tourists.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

IT is said that Huey Long is casting about for some one to run as Vice President on a ticket with him. What's the matter with W. C. Fields?—*Thomaston (Ga.) Times.*



"G'Long!"

—*Page in the Louisville* Courier-Journal

HENRY FORD seems to be the corner prosperity is around.—*Toledo Blade.*

COMPLAINT of a harassed citizen: I am a fugitive from a chain-letter gang.—*Duluth News-Tribune.*

IF anyone can scrap a treaty quicker than Hitler, Europe hasn't mentioned him.—*Florida Times-Union.*

THE difference between shoplifting and kleptomania is the amount of your bank balance.—*The Humorist (London).*

THE Illinois man who invented a loud-speaker that can be heard a mile away is still in the hospital.—*Springfield Union.*

HITLER says that Europe is not big enough for a war under modern conditions. We hope they do not think they can hold it over here.—*The New Yorker.*

In Years to Come

—*Summers in the Cleveland* News

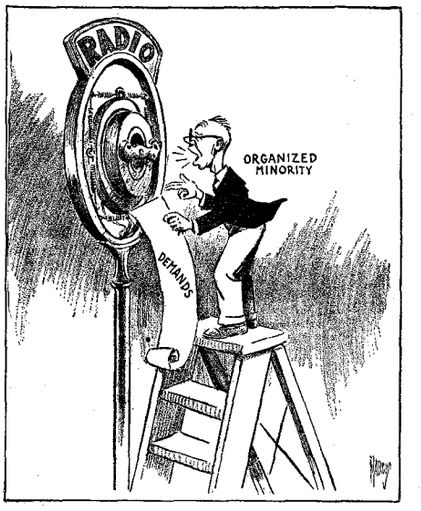
HERBERT HOOVER is in such a state of mind that he can hardly agree with F.D.R. that erosion is not desirable.—*Louisville Times.*

THEY talk about American enterprise and yet nobody has suggested a floating stadium for the naval games.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

THE current view of "the man in the street" is that while times are better than they were, they could be better than they are.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

GOVERNOR TALMADGE claims the New Deal was stolen from the Republicans. Now is the time for some Republican to arise and remark that "he who steals my purse steals trash."—*Wichita Eagle.*

MUSSOLINI notifies the world that Fascism, once started, marches forward and can not be stopped. Anybody who may doubt this can ask the King of Italy.—*Washington Evening Star.*



"This Is the Voice of the People Speaking"

—*Marcus in the New York* Times

MAYBE the railroads soon will be running "divorce specials" to Florida.—*Tampa Tribune.*

EVIDENTLY Mr. Bergdoll figures that Germany may now have another war before we do.—*Dallas Morning News.*

AT the last census there were a couple of Mdivanis temporarily out of the big money and back in the cake-line.—*Detroit News.*

THIS is the time of year when college graduates pick the best of everything. Probably it will be their last chance.—*Boston Herald.*

FUNNY how so many honest members of a business or profession get mad when you attack the crooks in the group.—*Winston-Salem Journal.*

THE temper of the people has become such that they don't much care what happens if it will only hurry up and do it.—*Washington Post.*

CONGRESS needn't feel ashamed. In a test case, the Ten Commandments would doubtless prove unconstitutional.—*Asheville (N. C.) Citizen.*

FREEDOM of speech is usually interpreted to mean the privilege to tell the other fellow he's a liar, a thief, and an all-around ignoramus.—*Manchester (N. H.) Union.*

ITALIAN tenor became so enthused with his rôle in "Lucia" that in its final scene he stabbed himself. Dog-gone it, why are our crooners so lacking in enthusiasm?—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

DON'T worry about next year's Presidential campaign. It will be fought between Republicans and Democrats, as usual. *Uncle Sam* always plows under every third party.—*Jackson (Miss.) Daily News.*

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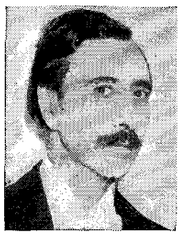
They Stand Out From the Crowd

Ernest Schelling, newly-appointed Conductor of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, once a child music-prodigy, started the famous concerts for children with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra in 1924. Mustached, intellectual-looking, Mr. Schelling was born, in 1876, at Belvedere, New Jersey.



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At four, this renowned composer-pianist-conductor gave his first piano-concert, and soon afterward, was sent abroad to study under noted masters. During the War he served with the A.E.F. as a captain, then as a major.

Mr. Schelling last season added Baltimore to his list of cities where he introduced concerts for young people, was so popular that he was asked to conduct the orchestra next season.

Hazel Flynn, youthful, mercurial, publicity-director of Radio City Music Hall, New York City, keeps a staff of eight on the jump to glorify the world's largest theater.

Born in Chicago, a student at the University of Illinois, Miss Flynn got her first film experience as an extra on the old Essanay lot in her home-city. After a run of assorted jobs in the film-field, she joined the Chicago *Evening American*, became its motion-picture critic. She has written for the stage, recently was coauthor of an Al Jolson radio sketch. Her publicity-motto is: "Create the news, don't bother newspapers with hand-out blurbs."

Francis W. H. Adams, who, at thirty, is the youngest United States Attorney to be appointed for the Southern District of New York, is a Democrat, tho he doesn't belong to any political club.

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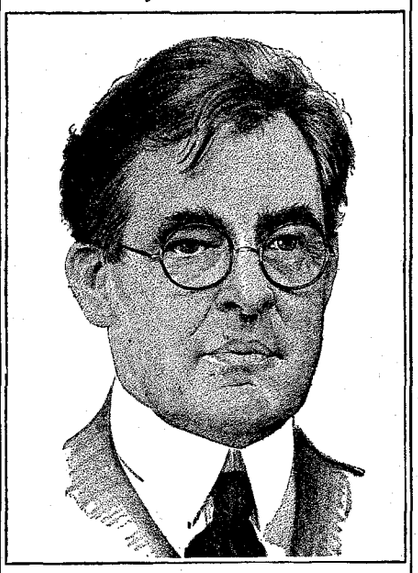
Father of two small daughters, Mr. Adams succeeds temporarily until President Roosevelt makes a permanent appointment to replace Martin Conboy, resigned. He was graduated from Williams in 1925, received his law-degree from Fordham in 1928, joined Mr. Conboy's firm, became an Assistant United States Attorney in February, 1934, and Chief Assistant last October.

His designation for the temporary berth by the district judges, as is the custom, came as a surprize. Youthful, fearless, Mr. Adams said his administration would be free from political or other influences.

Cartoonists

As They See Themselves



James Harrison Donahey—They delivered me, in this package you see before you, at a very little village called Westchester, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, on April 8, 1875. That package is now much tattered and worn, and ever since it arrived I have struggled to improve its appearance by opening doors and making discoveries, first on the farm, then in the public schools, print-shops, business college, and art schools, in the mail-order catalogs, and book-shop shelves, and not making much of a success of it, I decided on art.

The Cleveland *World*, in 1896, thought I could draw. I thought so, too, at that time.

After four years of picturing, I joined the staff of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, where I have made the daily cartoon ever since.

Boyd Edwards, Head Master of Mercersburg Academy, at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, comes from the family that produced America's greatest metaphysician — Jonathan Edwards, Colonial sage. Noted educator, renowned clergyman, his congenital brilliance often is used by biologists as an example of trait-inheritance. Doctor Edwards was born at Lisle, New York, in 1876, was graduated from Williams College in 1900. Jovial and rotund, pink and bald, he makes a hobby of youth. He is fond of sports, and, during the summer, at the Lake Placid Club, wields an effective golf-club.

Drawn by S. Robles, Washington *Post*

Magnus L. Magnusson, deep-sea fishing captain, is the black-haired, ruddy-complexioned Icelander who is the latest of unusual people to join the ranks of radio commentators. Thirty-eight, a fisherman since he was eleven, Captain Magnusson has been broadcasting over a NBC network from his modern steam-trawler, *Heckla*, off Georges Bank, in the North Atlantic.

NBC photograph

This sturdy, weather-tanned man of the sea, owner, as well as skipper, of his 150-foot schooner, wrote the scripts for his program, surprizing experienced radio continuity-writers by his knowledge and skill in putting together the sound-effects, and other technical matters, of the broadcast.

John A. Straley, who revived *The Bawl Street Journal* at the request of the Bond Club of New York, in 1931, and has been editor for five consecutive years, is a native New Yorker. Born in Brooklyn, in 1894, with a typewriter in his mouth, he has developed a literary bent.

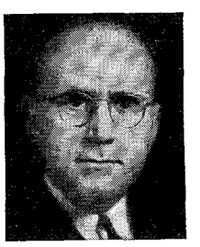


Photo by Blank & Stoller

A pilot in the American Air Service during the War, he has sold flying stories to a large number of magazines. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the American Fiction Guild, editor of business and financial articles, and a columnist supplying humorous and topical paragraphs. He is Sales-Promotion Manager of Corporate Equities, Inc.

He is bald, hungry-looking, six feet tall, well-dressed until his 1929 suit wears out.

What's the Name, Please?

Chavez—new Senator from New Mexico—not *shaves*, but *cha'ves*.

Cheydleur—professor at Univ. of Wisconsin—as if spelled *shy'dler*.

Coursault—professor at Univ. of Missouri—as if spelled *koor'so*.

Dyche—professor at Univ. of Pittsburgh—just *dike*, not *ditch*.

Feuillerat — professor at Yale — French: hence, *fu"ye"ra'*, *fu* as in *fur*, *ye* as in *yet*, *ra* as in *rah*.

Gignilliat—at Culver Military Academy—forget spelling; just say *jin'lat*.

Haught—professor at Univ. of New Mexico—

By students he has *taught*,
He's called Professor *Haught*.

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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News and Comment From the National Capital

Some New Dealers Feel NRA Was Not in Vain; World's Strongest Court—Its Unanimity; Hopes to Amend Judiciary's Powers; Norris and His Former Secretary at Odds

The NRA would have been two years old on June 16. In view of the Supreme Court decision, nothing remains of it but an empty shell. The Blue Eagle has hatched its progeny. Thousands of persons have toiled over the brood. Careers have been made and wrecked in the development of the huge experiment touching the whole American economic system.

Now, after two years, the Supreme Court says it was all a mistake. "What a waste of time, brain-power, and energy!" it is observed in some quarters. Why couldn't the Court have headed off the venture before it got well under way?

This is not the sentiment of all the New Dealers; not by any means. Within the Administration circle is a considerable school which regrets the invalidation of the basic philosophy of the New Deal, especially by a unanimous Court, but is quite ready to concede that the NRA has not been in vain.

Gave Nation a Lift

The view proceeds from the conviction that, unconstitutional or not, the NRA gave the country a lift at a time when the country needed badly the consciousness that something was being done on a big scale. Now that the country is on the up-grade, and the NRA has seemed likely to become a political mill-stone to the President, according to this view, the Court actually does the President a good turn in the long run.

The effect of the decision against the NRA is to establish the Supreme Court of the United States in the eyes of the world as the strongest court on earth—strong enough, in fact, to overthrow, single-handedly, a whole new philosophy of government by a President and Congress overwhelmingly the choice of the nation.

This brings to mind the fact that the Supreme Court, while having a veto power stronger than the President's—because it can not be overridden—derives that power not from the Constitution, which the Court defends, but from precedent. The Court's veto power over Congress is not provided for in the fundamental law.

Under the leadership of Chief Justice Marshall, the Court assumed the power, and has continued to exercise it without successful challenge. Its veto is final, where the President's veto is not.

The bright young lawyers who drew up the laws now running the judicial gantlet so badly have been acutely aware of the kind of foundation under the judicial veto. The suggestion that the Supreme Court, if it were to upset the New Deal's gold program, be invited to enforce its decision, arose in that quarter.

The reality of talk on this order was reflected in the circumstance that Senator James Hamilton Lewis, Democratic whip, saw fit to rise in the Senate on the day following the NRA decision, and make point of the Administration's acceptance of it.

Radical Cries Forestalled

In view of the wide-spread undercurrent of conversation along this order which has been going the rounds in Washington this past winter, not a few constitutional lawyers, Democrats as well as Republicans, shuddered at the thought of what might have happened had this momentous reversal of the NRA, of the Frazier-Lemke farm-mortgage moratorium, and of the President's revamping of independent commissions on political lines, been by the traditional five-to-four majority.

Since radical cries of a "Tory" decision were forestalled by the concurrence of the Court liberals in the Court's decisions, the undercurrent agitation of the builders of a new social order turned to the devising of means to "curb the Court," as they express it. This involves amending the Constitution to enlarge the powers of the Federal Government so as to take in such intrastate and other functions as were outlawed by last week's decisions.

It is a procedure which would take some time, since it requires approval by Congress and by thirty-six States. Its supporters believe that, while the need may not be imperative in the light of improved conditions, the time is coming when some such constitutional authority for altering the social order will be imperative in America.

* * *

The publication of an exchange of letters between Comptroller General J. R. McCarl and Senator George W. Norris disclosed a break between men who once were employer and secretary. Mr. McCarl was brought to Washington from Nebraska by Senator Norris. For some years he was the insurgent Republican leader's secretary.

Indeed, it was largely as a gesture to Progressive Republicans like Norris that President Harding made McCarl the country's first Comptroller General with his guaranteed fifteen-year term, his independence of departmental interference, and his one-term limitation. When the New Deal decided to challenge the authority of this "No man" of the Federal Government, through the Secretary of the Navy, Senator Norris sided with his former secretary, who won out.

TVA Expenditures

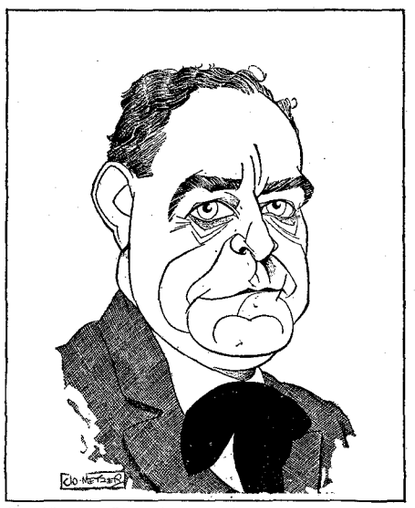
Within a few weeks, however, it developed that the vigilant Comptroller General was challenging the expenditures of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Senator Norris's pet project.

In the exchange which followed, as now revealed, Comptroller General McCarl told his former boss that TVA was not observing the law which requires that government supplies be bought from the lowest bidder.

He also suggested that TVA accounts be subjected to continuous, rather than periodic, audits. This was treading on the Senator's toes.

Senator Norris has the utmost confidence in the TVA managers. He has great pride in the experiment which the Administration would use as a "yardstick" to measure retail electric rates.

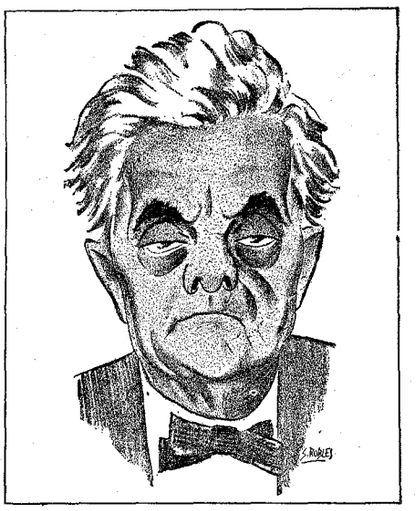
So he made the statement that Comptroller General McCarl showed a "power-trust attitude," and the intimation that the Comptroller General had been stung by a "Presidential bee."



© 1935, by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*

Comptroller General McCarl

—Caricature by Jo Metzer in the Philadelphia Inquirer



Senator Norris

—Caricature by S. Robles in the Washington Post

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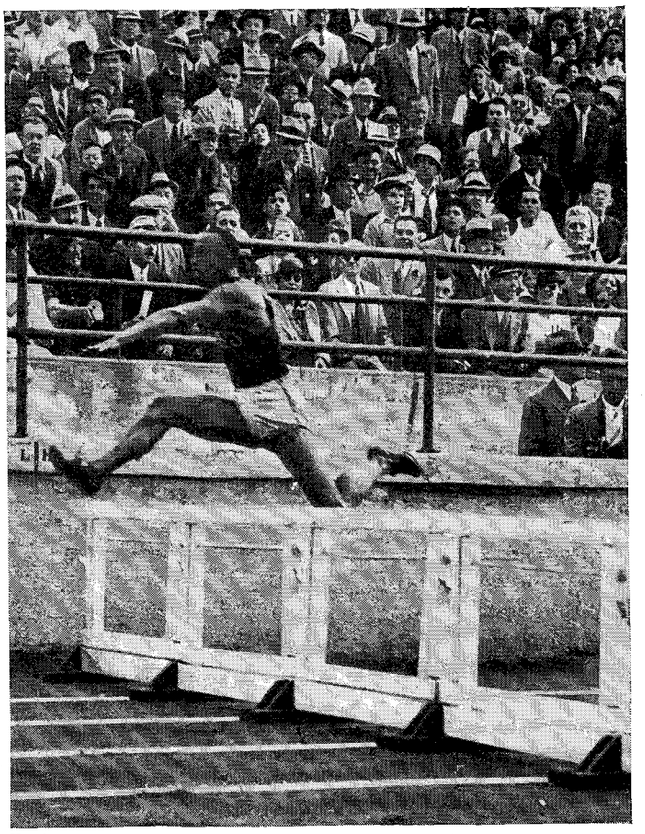
One Man, One Day, Three New Records

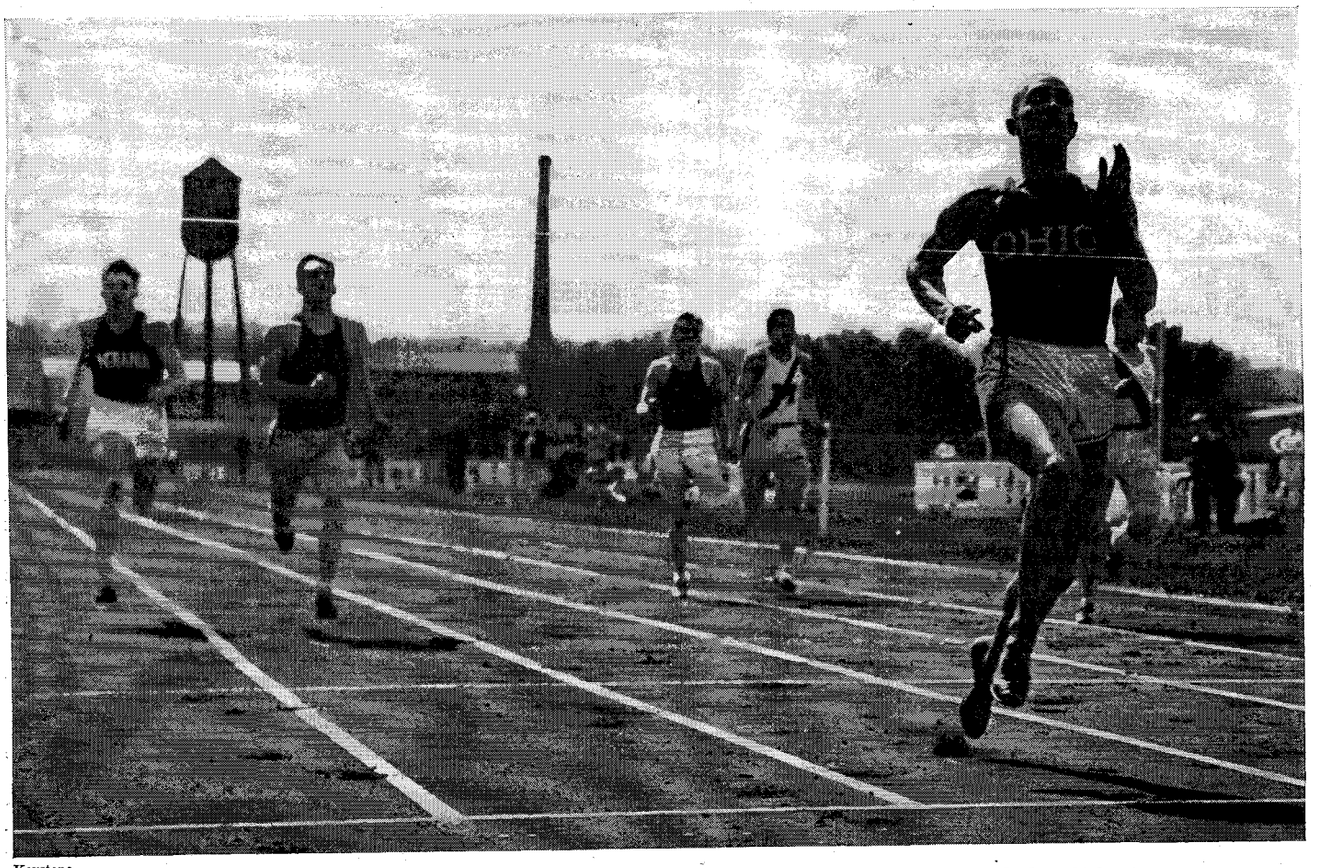
Keystone

Soaring farther than any man before: Jesse Owens of Ohio State sets broad-jump record of 26 feet, 8¼ inches



Keystone

Over the last hurdle, with his opponents out of sight. Owens takes the 220-yard lows in 22.6 seconds



Keystone

Breaking the tape for his third record of the day, the sensational Negro wins 220-yard dash in 20.3 seconds at Big Ten meet in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Owens also tied 100-yard world record at 9.4

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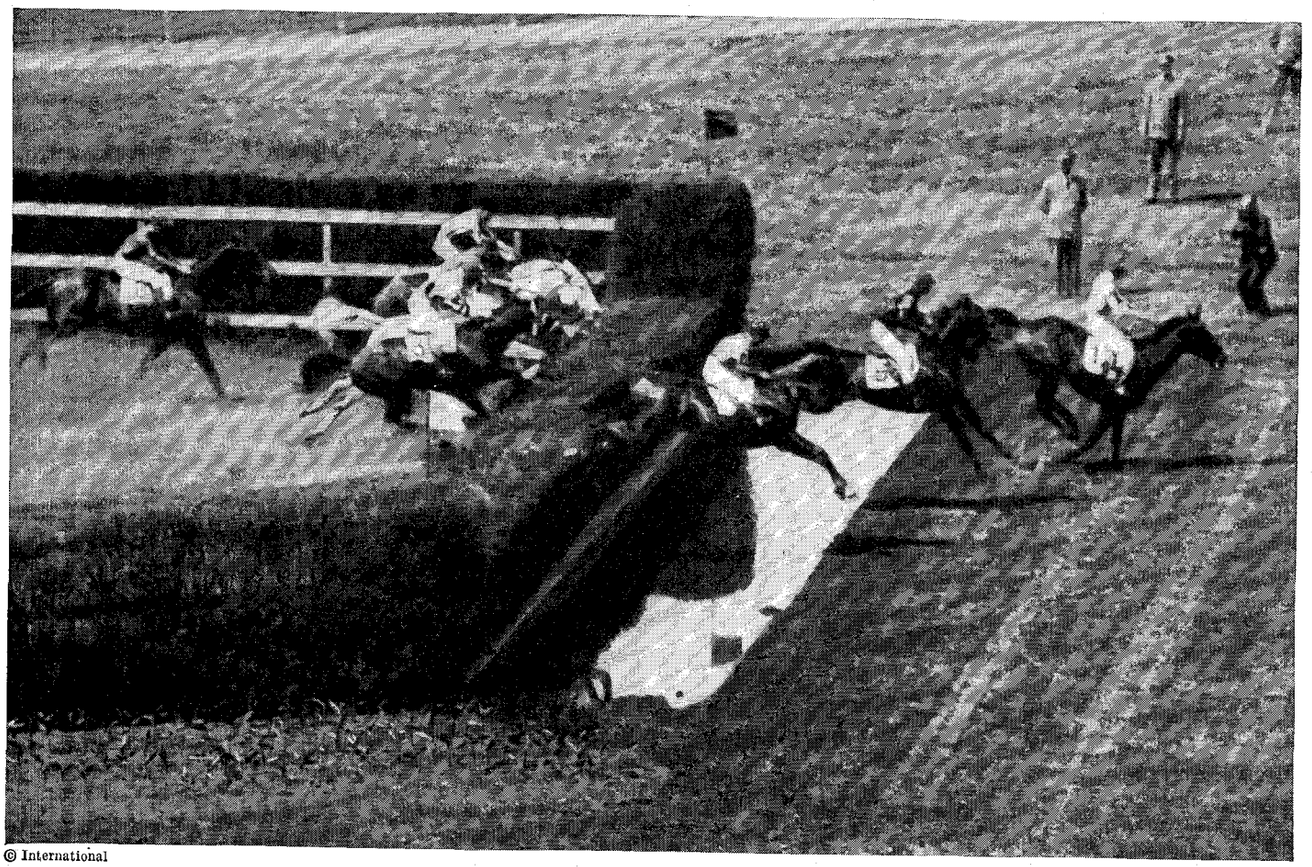
. . . Camera-Shots of the Sport World



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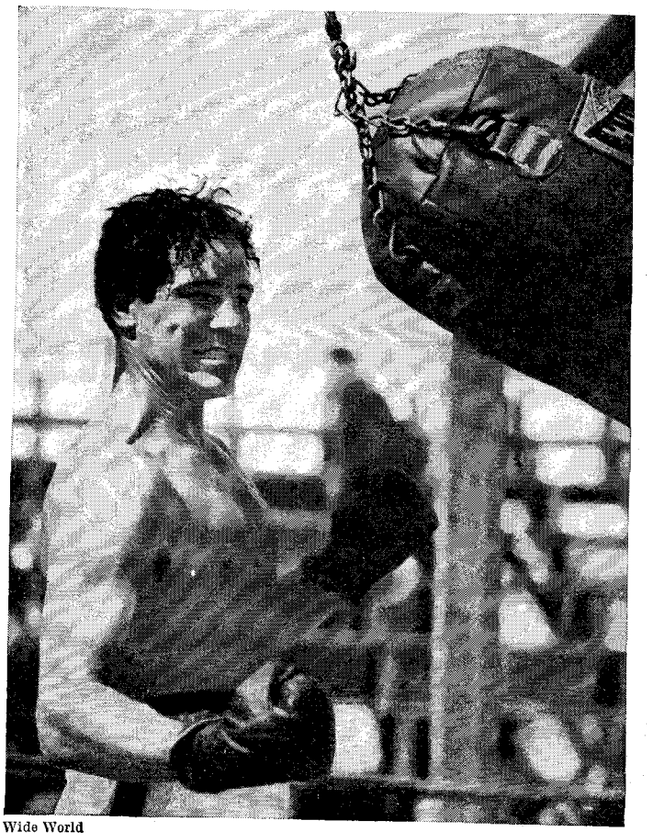
Taking a water-jump in steeplechase at Belmont Park, Long Island. Bushranger won this race, with Rideaway second, and Spinach third. A cameraman can be seen going into action at the extreme right



Wide World

"The Champ": Max Baer goes into training at Asbury Park, New Jersey, for bout with Jimmy Braddock

Wide World

Ready for a comeback: Helen Wills Moody in practise before she left for Wimbledon tournament

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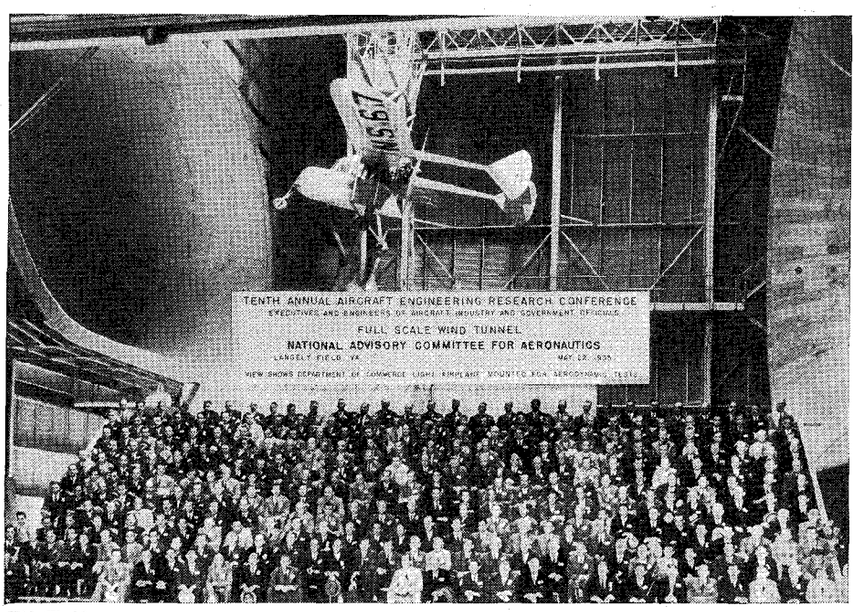
Wings Under Scrutiny

Aeronautical Laboratory Demonstrates New Vertical Wind-Tunnel, Miracle Symbolic of New Era in Aviation Research, as Engineers Seek Safer and More Economical Aircraft


TENTH ANNUAL AIRCRAFT ENGINEERING RESEARCH CONFERENCE
FULL SCALE WIND TUNNEL
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Wide World

Aeronautical engineers assembled in giant wind-tunnel at Langley Field, Virginia

Three hundred of the country's foremost aeronautical engineers stood before a glass-walled enclosure at Langley Field, Virginia, a fortnight ago and witnessed a miracle symbolic of the new era in air-plane research.

They saw a small scale-model air-plane, piloted by a clockwork, go through all the motions of a spin, the like of which, in full-sized air-planes, has cost the life of many a pilot and passenger. They were able to see the entire performance as the tiny plane, buoyed by an uprush of air in a vertical wind-tunnel, passed through the entire maneuver at eye-level.

Plane-Safety Added

After a few moments of spin, the clock-work "pilot," set in advance to send the model through its paces, suddenly shifted the rudder, signaling with a green light that it was trying to pull out of the spin in the accepted technique of spin-recovery. A few seconds later, unsuccessful in its preliminary efforts, the "pilot" signaled with a tiny red light that a dive was to be attempted.

The elevators simultaneously shifted for the dive. The plane nosed over, and plunged through the air to the bottom of the shaft, where it was caught in a net.

It was the first public exhibition of the Langley Memorial Laboratory's vertical "free-spinning" wind-tunnel, which has been in service for about two months. Just as the use of conventional wind-tunnels, in which the air moved horizontally, has revolutionized the shape and construction of aircraft, so the new type, of which there is only one other in existence, is expected to add to the safety of planes.

It certainly will save the lives of many test-pilots. It was announced at the demonstration, which was part of the tenth annual research conference and field-day of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, that the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics would use the new tunnel for tests of models of its new experimental plane, the Grumman Fighter. Testing full-size models of this plane recently cost the life of a test-pilot, James H. Collins, and caused his successor, Lee Gehlbach, to take to his parachute near Washington three weeks ago to avoid a similar fate.

The vertical wind-tunnel differs from the conventional, horizontal kind in that the air rushes upward, against the pull of gravity. In such a tunnel, a small model air-plane literally may be balanced on air. Its performance in many of the difficult situations of actual flight can be studied by an observer as often as necessary.

Minute changes of design, as well as major ones, can be tested; the engineer may be sure that the full-size models of the same craft will perform, in actual flight, substantially as his model does in the vertical tunnel.

Two in Existence

There now are two such vertical tunnels in existence. The other, installed some time ago, is the property of the British Royal Aircraft Establishment, and is located at Farnborough, England. The Langley Field tunnel is fifteen feet in diameter, and has a vertical working height of twenty-seven feet. The wind-speed can be varied from fifteen to fifty feet a second. It has been in use about two months, chiefly with models of air-planes of known performance, to test the reliability of the tunnel's results.

Another demonstration of the session was the vertical take-off of a wingless autogyro, in the world's largest horizontal wind-tunnel, recently completed at Langley Field (The Literary Digest, April 27, 1935). Just before the demonstration the entire company had lunch in the throat of the giant tunnel.

Testing Autogyro

The autogyro test was not made with a complete 'gyro, but with the rotor, alone, operated by an electric motor. With the blades flat, the rotor was set spinning rapidly. Suddenly the power was cut off, the blades were shifted to a "climb" position, and the apparatus rose swiftly toward the ceiling, guided by cables.

Vertical take-off autogyros of this type are not yet on the market; some "bugs" still are to be eliminated. To encourage the experiment, also to make some tests on its own accord, the United States Bureau of Air Commerce has ordered one as part of its program to encourage flying by the public. The Bureau's 'gyro, according to specifications, will not only climb vertically, but also will have folding rotor-blades, and a connection between the motor and the wheels. Upon landing, the pilot may throw in a clutch, and drive the craft away like an automobile.

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is one of the most important aeronautical bodies in the country. It was established by President Wilson, in 1915, and has about twenty members, appointed by the President.

Engineers' Help

Numerous subcommittees carry on important portions of the work of the body, and, through them, virtually all the leading aeronautical engineers of the country make contributions to the Committee's work. The Langley Field wind-tunnels are part of the laboratory of the Committee; the work is paid for by Federal grants.

Credit for the success of the Committee in coordinating American aeronautical research goes to Dr. Joseph S. Ames, retiring President of Johns Hopkins University, who has been Chairman of the Committee since 1919.

He was one of the original twelve members appointed by President Wilson; since 1915 he has served on twenty of the sub-committees. His work was recognized, on May 21, when he received the Langley Medal for Aerodromics, one of the highest awards in aeronautics. Presentation was made by Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes, as Chancellor of the Smithsonian Institution, donor of the medal.

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Surveying the Week's Science News

World of Medicine

A position of key-importance to medicine is waiting for some man who soon will be called to it: directorship of the laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York City.

It will not be an easy position to fill, for the present holder has set a high mark. He is Dr. Simon Flexner, small, quiet scientist whose work has been mentioned along with that of Pasteur, Koch, and other greats of medicine.

Word leaked out last week that Doctor Flexner, at seventy-two, wishes to retire. A committee has been appointed to look into the matter of his successor. Henry James, chairman of the committee, admitted that several men are under consideration, one of whom is Dr. George H. Whipple, Nobel prize-winner and Dean of the School of Medicine and Dentistry of the University of Rochester.

Mr. James said that as yet the position had been offered to no one, but dispatches from Rochester quoted Doctor Whipple as having refused the position, on the ground that the administrative work involved would interfere with his research.

The laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute in a sense are a monument to Doctor Flexner. He took charge in 1903, soon after the institution was founded by John D. Rockefeller, Sr., as the first of his great philanthropic endowments. Doctor Flexner brought to the Institute some of the best men in medical research; almost every field of medicine has benefited by their work.

Doctor's Flexner's own contributions are of first importance, particularly his contributions to the serum-treatment of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, and his demonstration of the cause and mode of transmission of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis). Working with rhesus monkeys, he was able to prove that poliomyelitis, a virus disease, enters the body through the nasal passages, reaching the brain along the olfactory nerve.

* * *

Brain Removal: Recently Dr. S. Spafford Ackerly, Associate Professor of Psychology at the University of Louisville School of Medicine, reported to the American Psychiatric Association the case of a woman who had lost the right and most of the left prefrontal lobes of her brain in a surgical operation.

After two years, said Doctor Ackerly, the woman's mind seemed improved by the removal, which was done by Dr. Roy Glenwood Spurling, Assistant Clinical Professor of Surgery at Louisville.

Not to be outdone, New York surgeons announced, last week, through the New York Academy of Medicine, the case of a business man who had suffered the removal of a full seventh of his brain—both frontal lobes—in an operation for brain-tumor. Neither the patient's name nor that of his surgeon was revealed.

Wide World

Dr. Simon Flexner

The Academy reported, however, that loss of the large area had not seriously changed the man's character, except to make him more forthright in telling people what he thinks of them. It also lessened his mathematical ability somewhat.

* * *

Seekers

People who live in out-of-the-way places seldom understand the motives of the scientists who regularly come among them, looking for items dear to seekers after knowledge, but usually of no practical value whatever. Sometimes scientists in the field meet with derision, occasionally with cooperation, often with hostility.

Dr. Vincenzo M. Petrullo, ethnologist in the American section of the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, expects to meet with some of the latter. With Dr. and Mrs. Paul Kirchoff, of Columbia University, and other scientists, he will visit the Goajiro Indians of Venezuela this summer, to study their customs.

"Goajiros," explained Doctor Petrullo, who has made friends with primitive South American Indians on other occasions, "are split into about thirty quarreling clans, with no central political head and no common bond—except hatred of strangers."

In this interesting society, women dominate the men. Doctor Petrullo reports that travelers often find it advisable to make peace with the womenfolk.

* * *

First Americans: Less dangerous, but more arduous, will be the summer's work of Dr. Frank Harold Hanna Roberts, Jr., of the Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of American Ethnology. Doctor Roberts has just departed for a site near Ft. Collins, Colorado, where, last summer, he discovered, with the aid of a reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST, what promises to be an important deposit of Folsom men, believed to be one of the earliest races of Americans.

Part of the job will be to remove about twenty feet of soil which has accumulated since the Folsom people camped there, perhaps as long as 20,000 years ago.

The expedition will be joined in Colorado by Dr. Kirk Bryan, of Harvard University.

* * *

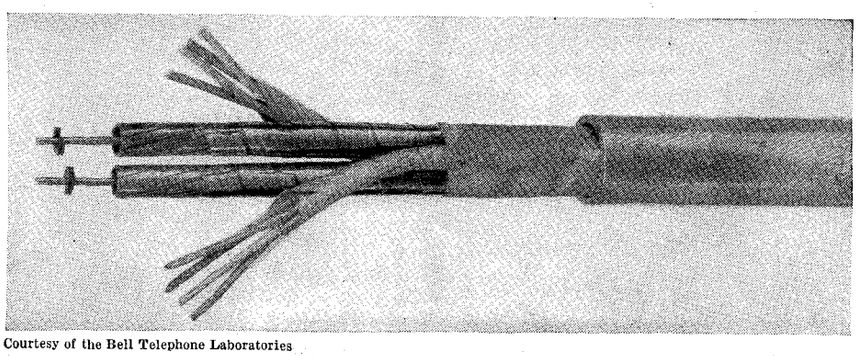
Coaxial Conversations

The first installation of the new coaxial cable, for the transmission of telephone messages or television images, will be made between New York and Philadelphia in time for use early next year, pending permission from the Federal Communications Commission. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company will install the line, at a cost of $580,000, to see whether it will work as well as in the laboratory.

The coaxial cable is a kind of pipe-line for electrical impulses. It consists of a flexible outer copper tube, within which a copper wire is supported by a series of rubber-disk insulators, the intervening space being filled with nitrogen.

Both the tube and wire carry current, and the combination will transmit a band of frequencies about a million cycles in width. In practical terms, this will carry about 200 telephone messages simultaneously, or one television transmission. The ordinary single open-wire circuit can transmit only four telephone messages simultaneously.

The proposed New York-Philadelphia cable will have two coaxial cables, supplemented with eight ordinary wires, all enclosed in a flexible leaden sheath less than an inch in diameter.



Courtesy of the Bell Telephone Laboratories

A section of the new kind of cable that soon will be transmitting television images

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No Legalized Lottery for Massachusetts

'Altho All Inherited Puritan Prejudices Against Gaming Were Alined Against Measure to Finance Old-Age Pensions, Major Credit for Defeat of Bill Goes to Cardinal O'Connell

One may play "number-pool" in Massachusetts, but the Bay State will have no legal lottery. A bill to establish a State lottery to finance an old-age pension-system was on the verge of being passed by the Legislature

Cardinal O'Connell

when press and pulpit combined to defeat it.

All the inherited Puritan prejudice against gaming, too, was alined against the measure. But major credit for the defeat of the bill in the hour of its expected victory was given to William Cardinal O'Connell, who said it had no validity even as a revenue-producing measure, and denounced it as "plain gambling." The Cardinal was heartily seconded in all quarters of the New England Commonwealth.

"Whenever these lotteries have been established they have produced a terrific source of corruption," said the Cardinal. "They always end as a racket for a few plunderers, or as a political club for a few. It's an out-and-out gambling-machine.... It is not merely a political question. If it were, I should not enter it. It is a very serious moral problem."

The Louisiana Lottery

Cardinal O'Connell referred to the corruption in which the Louisiana lottery found its grave, and said that he had lived in countries where there were lotteries, and that he had "seen people pawn everything to buy a lottery-ticket. If anything like this is fastened upon the people now, we will never be rid of it."

The measure had been rejected, the week before, on a tie-vote of 110 to 110, and was up for reconsideration when the echoes of Cardinal O'Connell's denunciation reached the legislative halls. Seventy of its supporters deserted the bill in a rush.

Among the first was Representative Martin Hayes, who had supported the bill because he was "mindful of the burdensome, if not confiscatory, rate of taxation on real estate." But, he pointed out that "this is an era of gambling," and that "deplorable as it may be, the fact remains that number-pool, so-called beano, to an extent not anticipated when it was legalized by this Legislature, and the sale of lottery-tickets, are rampant. Scores of millions of dollars are wagered annually by the people in these rackets."

Mr. Hayes bowed to the opinion of press and Church, but was "still of the opinion that it would be far better for the Commonwealth to conduct the lotteries legally and honestly, and thereby derive a revenue toward the relief of impoverished owners of real estate."

The "Great Flop"

Representative J. Walton Tuttle, blind member of the House, chided his colleagues for "running like a lot of cowards with their tails between their legs." He suggested that a portrait of Annette Kellerman, famous diver, be placed above the Speaker's dais to remind members of the "great flop."

"All these speeches," he said, "sound like 'jitter, jitter, who's got the jitters?' I voted against this lottery-bill not because I was opposed to the principle involved, but because I was convinced there are not sufficient honest politicians on Beacon Hill to operate an honest lottery."

Former Representative Lewis R. Sullivan declared he would take steps to have the question placed on the ballot for a referendum of the people.

But he may have to search far and wide for support. "Defeat of the lottery bill," said the Boston *Evening Transcript* (Ind.-Rep.), "has done far more to protect the good name of Massachusetts than many people now dwelling here may clearly realize."

Well pleased with the "outspoken disapproval registered by former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, William Cardinal O'Connell, the Massachusetts Congregational Conference, and the State Federation of Women's Clubs," *The Christian Science Monitor* (Ind.) said that "the outspoken views of Cardinal O'Connell are especially significant. Rarely in recent times has a high-ranking Catholic churchman voiced such forceful opposition to the 'serious moral problem' imposed by public gambling."

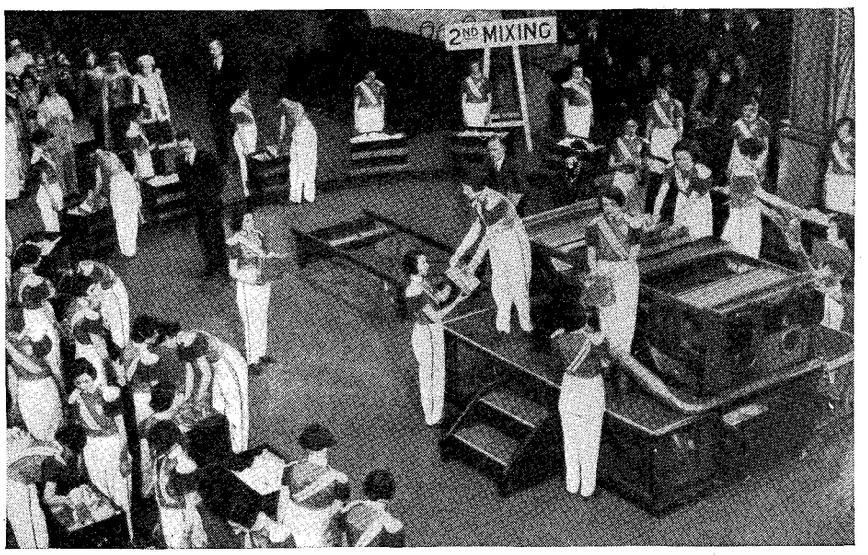
Not Merely Political

In similar tone, the Boston *Post* (Ind.-Dem.) said that "the plea that the State needs more revenue and that, as people will gamble any way, the State might as well get the money, is hypocritical.

"The Cardinal would never have spoken unless he felt keenly a sense of impending disaster, not alone to the good name of the State, but to the welfare of its people."

Agreeing with Cardinal O'Connell that a State lottery was "not merely a political question," but "a very serious moral problem," the Boston *Herald* (Rep.) observed that "Government now touches us at all points. Every subject which affects us gets to the legislative halls sooner or later. If the mere fact that the General Court discusses a matter makes that matter *per se* one in which the clergy should not interfere, then life is almost wholly political, and the clergy must confine themselves to Biblical topics. The Cardinal did well to dismiss this flimsy argument abruptly, for it deserves no serious consideration."

("Religion and Social Service" continued on page 32)



Wide World

Drawing for horses in the Irish Sweepstakes

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When your DREAM HOUSE Comes true ... don't let "Cheap" Paint make it a Nightmare!

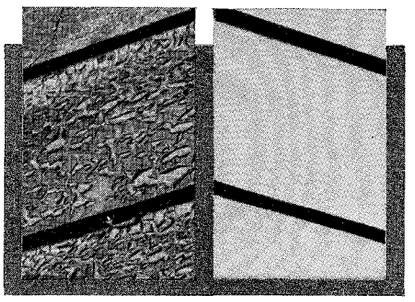
Use Dutch Boy and make protection a reality — small N.H.A. payments make it easy

THERE are no illusions in the protection Dutch Boy gives. You expect it to last a long time, and it does.

But the man who buys a "cheap" paint job with visions of saving money, soon wakes up to find his paint and his "saving" both gone.

Look at the photographs shown here. See how the "cheap" paint has cracked and scaled, after only a year and a half. Now it must be burned and scraped off before repainting — cost, $75. And a new priming coat will be needed . . . still more expense.

Unlike "cheap" paint, Dutch Boy does not crack and scale. It *resists* the weather . . . wears down stubbornly by gradual chalking which leaves a smooth, unbroken surface, an ideal foundation for new paint.



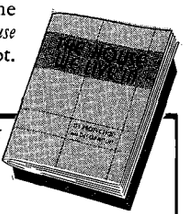
"CHEAP" PAINT
after 1½ years
Its first cost was $160. The paint is "all done" right now. Cost to burn and scrape off, $75. That makes a total of $235, or $156 per year. And add to this the extra cost of a new priming coat.

DUTCH BOY
after 3 years
Located in same community as the "cheap" paint job. Cost, $172, or $57 per year. And still good. Moreover, no burning off and no new priming coat will be needed at repaint time.

No wonder the experienced painter uses Dutch Boy White-Lead. He mixes it to meet the particular requirements of your job and then tints it to the exact color you specify. No one knows paint like a painter.

Coupon brings facts on Paint and N. H. A.

There's no need to put off painting for lack of ready cash, since the N. H. A. makes painting loans available. Monthly payments are small. But whether you use the Government plan or not, send coupon below for our free booklet which tells how to modernize with paint and what to look for when buying a paint job. Included are clear, complete directions for arranging a painting loan. Sign and mail the coupon *today* for *The House We Live In.* Address Dept. 186, nearest branch.



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DUTCH BOY WHITE-LEAD
Good Paint's Other Name

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Freak Results in Contract Bridge

What to Do (Besides Faint) With Thirteen Cards of One Suit; Cue-Bids and Small Slams; "Psychic" Calling, Stimulant for Weird Endings; Unusual Situations "In the Cards"

BY WALTER MALOWAN

What would you do, if you were dealt thirteen cards of one suit, provided you did not faint?

If you are one of those strong-minded persons, inoculated against shock, your first thought might be: "Bid the grand slam, and be done with it." Such direct action generally is commendable, but, with wide-awake opponents, in this case, nothing could be worse.

Because you hold such a freak hand, it is probable they, too, have exceptional distribution, and, when faced with the certainty of losing a grand-slam bonus, may be induced to make a sacrifice bid of seven in a higher ranking suit.

Expert players often have discussed the possibilities and strategies of such hands. Some suggest opening with a forcing two-bid, enabling the players to proceed slowly in the beginning, and jump to seven when once a game-contract has been reached.

One of our great players, who often goes out of his way to do the usual, unusually well, recommends a pass on the theory that one of the players surely will open the bidding. The idea behind the pass, of course, is to encourage an ultimate double of the grand-slam contract, and get the last drop from the pitcher of profit.

Vanderbilt's Courage

But these suggestions have some slight handicaps. After the original two-bid, the misled partner possibly might contract for seven no-trump, or the opening "pass" might be repeated by the other three players. How foolish one would look in either case.

An opening one-bid with such a perfect hand probably is as good as any other bid. An opponent of Harold S. Vanderbilt learned, to his sorrow, how inadequate the jump to an immediate seven-bid can be. It was a goulash deal, that is to say, a deal without shuffling the cards, and used by many after a passed-out hand.

Mr. Vanderbilt's partner opened with a normal bid, and was overcalled with seven hearts. Vanderbilt, holding a good hand, easily read the overcall, and contracted for seven no-trump. His partner was placed with all the missing high cards, outside of hearts, because of his opening-bid, and Vanderbilt knew no hearts could be led. Few players would have displayed the courage of their convictions to such an extent.

The thought of having a perfect hand passed out makes me shudder, because it reminds me of the unhappy ending of the following hand:

Spades, none; hearts, K, 7; diamonds, A, 9, 4; clubs, A, J, 9, 7, 6, 4, 3, 2.

I was the unfortunate holder of this array, and considered it impossible that with my void in spades, the weak hearts, and only fair honor-strength, the hand would not be opened by one of the other players.

Harold S. Vanderbilt

Therefore I passed—so did everybody else. The last man added torture to injury by hesitating a long time before making his unfriendly decision.

I had hoped that by entering the bidding during the second or third round, I might provoke a double sooner or later—preferably sooner—and obtain a good result. To make matters worse, my partner held the ace of hearts, and king of clubs, and we could have made a small slam in the latter suit.

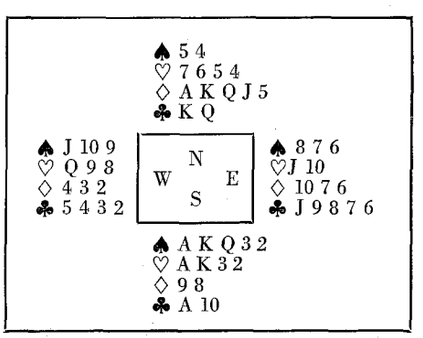
A much happier tale can be told regarding the hand shown in the accompanying diagram.

The bidding:

South	*West*	*North*	*East*
1 spade	Pass	2 diamonds	Pass
3 hearts	Pass	4 hearts	Pass
4 no-trump	Pass	5 diamonds	Pass
6 clubs	Pass	Pass	Pass

For reasons known only to himself, *North* decided that *South's* heart-bid, not his club-bid, was meant as a cue-bid, so *South* was faced with the task of making a small slam with four trumps in the two combined hands. A trump-lead would have shattered all hopes, but *West* started with a spade.

Thanks to the very lucky distribution, *South* made his contract.



He first collected his high cards, then made his four trumps by trumping spades in the dummy, and diamonds in his hand. Had *West* held the jack of clubs, the contract would have been defeated.

A cue-bid, which turned out disastrously, and, no doubt, will be remembered forever by those concerned, occurred during the international match for the Charles M. Schwab Trophy between the Culbertson team and a British team. The bidding:

East	*South*	*West*	*North*
1 heart	Pass	1 spade	2 clubs
Pass	2 hearts	Pass	Pass
Pass			

Sir Gerald Guy Domville, *South*, held a strong club-hand, including the singleton ace of hearts, and offered his heart-call as a cue-bid. His partner, however, thought *East* had bid a "psychic," and passed. The *East-West* pair took all the tricks but one, setting the Briton 1,750 points.

While cue- and psychic-bidding are the most frequent stimulants for freak results at the bridge-table, occasionally there are other contributing causes. Defending against a two no-trump contract, the player having the lead held a six-card heart-suit headed by ace, king, queen, while the declarer had the jack and two small hearts.

Just "In the Cards"

The ace of hearts was led, and everyone followed, but, to the subsequent lead of the king of hearts, the declarer dropped a small diamond without comment. The heart-suit was continued for two more rounds.

The declarer won the fourth heart with the jack, and proceeded to make an overtrick. When he and his partner started analyzing how the hand should have been bid to reach this apparently safe game-contract, the merriment of the onlookers cleared up the dark plot. It was, however, too late to enforce any penalty.

A grand slam, made by a fortunate lead, provided one of the greatest swings ever seen on a single hand. *North-South* were vulnerable, *South* bid a club, *West* a diamond, and *North*, after a few rounds of bidding, landed in a seven no-trump contract, which *West*—looking at his ace of spades, and not any farther—doubled.

North redoubled. *East* had six spades, headed by the king, but no possible reentry, and, for that reason, led his partner's suit, diamonds. *North* now spread his hand, as he had six heart-, two diamond-, and five club-tricks.

Without *West's* double, *East* would have realized that the adversaries were prepared for a diamond-lead, and might have had the inspiration to lead spades, setting the contract six tricks.

Many unusual situations are just "in the cards," and the human element has little to do with them.

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Technicolor May Revolutionize the Screen

© Pioneer Pictures, released through RKO

Sir Cedric Hardwicke and Miriam Hopkins in a scene from "Becky Sharp," the first full-length Technicolor film in the new three-color process

Two distinct phases have been passed in the history of the moving-picture industry. In 1914 David Wark Griffith's "The Birth of a Nation" transformed a jittery, awkward mode of entertainment into an art-form. In 1927, Warner Brothers brought a still more revolutionary transformation with Al Jolson starred in the first "talkie," "The Jazz Singer."

But in 1914, two men, Dr. Herbert Thomas Kalmus and Dr. Daniel Frost Comstock, had begun work on Technicolor, a process to film motion-pictures in color; and, in 1935, the first full-length color-talkie in Technicolor's perfected three-color process will be shown.

Both Doctor Kalmus and Doctor Comstock are graduates of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1904. Kalmus taught in California for a while.

Next, both men were in Europe for higher degrees, Kalmus at Zurich and Comstock at Berlin, Zurich, Basel, and Cambridge. Returning to the States, both taught at Boston Tech.; but, as a side-line, they formed with W. Burton Wescott—later his brother, Ernest—the consulting industrial firm of Kalmus, Comstock & Wescott.

Kalmus, tall, shrewd, assertive, was a combination of professor and business man; Comstock, a brilliant scientist, worked on submarine-detecting devices during the War.

William Coolidge, a Boston corporation lawyer who aided in forming the United Shoe Machinery Co., became an investor in the firm's color-experiments, and Technicolor was incorporated, in 1915.

With the early patents taken out in Comstock's name and Kalmus overseeing the finances, the first commercial picture in color was made in 1921. This was "The Toll of the Sea," but the two-color process—basic colors, red and green—was not perfect, and blue failed to register.

More funds were needed; partners were added. With Doctor Kalmus these men, interrelated in business, control 50 per cent. of Technicolor's 656,000 shares of stock.

After the introduction of the "talkies," Warner Brothers looked elsewhere, and Jack Warner saw something in color which he first used in the sequences in "The Desert Song," and, later, in the first all-color, all-"talkie," "On With the Show." But the early color-pictures failed since the methods used—in make-up, sets, lighting—were those employed in the black and white film.

In 1932, Doctor Kalmus found a prospect in Walt Disney. His Silly Symphony, "Flowers and Trees," was released in color that year followed by the phenomenally successful "The Three Little Pigs." When producers found their features on the same program running second in public acclaim to Disney's color-short, they turned to Kalmus and Technicolor.

Disney, in 1934, contracted to do both his "Mickey Mouse" and Silly Symphonies in color; but Technicolor, Inc., got its boost from Pioneer Pictures through Merian Caldwell Cooper, former production-head of RKO, and John Hay ("Jock") Whitney, head of a $100,000,000 fortune. Technicolor, Inc., does not make pictures. Its income is earned from selling, developing, and printing color-films, leasing its fifteen $15,000 cameras—a camera for a black and white film costs about $3,500—and the cameramen to expose negatives. Technicolor is a patented process which might be called a monopoly.

Pioneer Pictures is "Jock" Whitney. Long interested in motion-pictures, Whitney had

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no new phase to exploit until Cooper brought up the subject of color. A little over thirty, Whitney's fortune came to him by way of his grandfather, a New England lawyer who made his money in street-railways, and his father, the late (William) Payne Whitney, who inherited his wealth from an uncle, Col. Oliver Hazard Payne, of Cleveland, founder of the Greentree Stables of racers.

Owns Several Stables

Tall, good looking, a horse-devotee, Whitney has a $1,000,000 polo-field on Long Island, a polo-handicap of four goals, Llangollen Stables at Upperville, Virginia, which estate he bought for his bride, Mary Elizabeth Altemus, of Philadelphia, where he keeps flat-racers, jumpers, hunters, steeplechasers, and has a breeding-farm and fox-farm.

His Sikorsky amphibion flies him from one race-meet to the next. After graduation from Yale, in 1929, and taking a post-graduate Oxford education, Whitney entered Lee, Higginson & Co. at $65 a month to learn finance, put $100,000 in Peter Arno's Broadway flop, "Here Goes the Bride," but didn't lose his "itch" for show business; and Technicolor was his field.

In Merian Cooper, Whitney found one of Hollywood's first-string producers. Cooper was an aviator during the War, later a staff member of the New York *Times*, then joined an expedition to Abyssinia and the Dutch East Indies. With Ernest Schoedsack he produced the picture "Grass," the story of a primitive migratory tribe, and, later, when making the picture "Chang," he nearly died in Malaysia.

Usually dressed in gray flannels, tweed coat, and smoking a pipe, he stayed with RKO at the advice of David Selznick, who was leaving, and stepped up from assistant to the departing Selznick to be boss.

But Whitney went slowly. From Broadway he took Robert Edmond Jones, quiet, mustached, stage-designer for the New York Theater Guild, and, previously, for the Provincetown Theater, producer of early O'Neill plays and student before the War at Max Reinhardt's Berlin Theater.

Russian Director

From RKO he got Kenneth Macgowan, producer of O'Neill's "All God's Chillun's Got Wings," and "The Great God Brown," and coproducer with John Reed of "Twelfth Night," featuring Jane Cowl, and "Springtime for Henry."

His director, Rouben Mamoulian, born a Russian, his father a bank-director and his mother, Virginia, President of the Armenian Theater Association in Tiflis, was brought to this country from London by George Eastman, of the Eastman Kodak Company, to direct his Rochester Eastman Theater. Six feet, dark hair and eyes, a horseback and detective-story fan, he directed "Marco Millions" and the memorable "Porgy" for the New York Theater Guild.

His first movie, "Applause," with Helen Morgan, won critical acclaim and was followed by "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," and "Queen Christina," with Greta Garbo.

First, Jones designed an experimental film, with John Barrymore as *Hamlet*, which proved successful. Next he prepared "La Cucaracha," using about 82,000 feet of film, and costing about $67,000, or $40,000 more than the average black and white short.

But its success returned six times its cost and paved the way for "Becky Sharp," Technicolor's first, full-length picture. Adapted from the stage play, "Becky Sharp," by Langdon Mitchell, produced in New York, in 1899, starring Mrs. Fiske, the picture will bring to a new medium Thackeray's satirical "Vanity Fair."

But to shoot a Technicolor picture is a far more detailed task than the average motion-picture. First, as to Technicolor's theory: Sunlight is a combination of all colors which are found in the rainbow. But, for Technicolor, light is broken up into three component colors, red, green, blue.

Thus, as the light-rays enter the color-camera, they strike a gold-flecked mirror which diverts the red and blue rays at right angles through a magenta (red) filter to twin negatives and permits the green rays, without diverting, to pass on through to the third negative.

Developing Process

The magenta filter permits only the diverted red and blue rays to pass through to the twin negatives; the front negative being sensitive only to blue, and the back to red. Thus, in Technicolor, one has three negatives, instead of one, as in black and white. But no color appears on the negatives, merely the intensity of the transmitted red, green and blue rays, shown in degrees of black and white.

Shooting a color-picture is done by individual producing companies; but only at Technicolor, Inc., can these negatives be printed into positive color-films. Here the negatives are first converted into three gelatin-coated positives which are chemically treated to harden the gelatin in proportion to the intensity of light-rays recorded on the three original negatives—the more light on the negative, the softer the gelatin coat on the positive.

Then these three positives are washed—the soft gelatin being cleaned off—and the resultant matrices, forming reliefs of the original colors, are ready to be dyed with their complementary colors, the red matrix with blue-green; the green with red; the blue with yellow.

These dyes "take" in proportion to the thickness of the gelatin coat—less gelatin, less complementary dye.

Red, Green, and Yellow

These three dyed matrices, red, green, yellow, are now printed on one final positive film.

The red matrix—dyed blue-green—is stamped on the positive film. But red apples, for example, on the red matrix, retained little gelatin, picked up no green dye, and, where the apples were imprinted, remained blank on the positive film. But on the green and blue matrices, dyed red and yellow, respectively, the apple impressions retained gelatin, and printed, on the positive, the red and yellow dyes.

Thus, in the projection-machine, light, containing the three component colors, red, blue, green, shone through the positive film. But the red of the apples, dyed red and yellow on the positive film, passed through to the screen; for the red held up any green element, the yellow held up any blue element, and the red filtered through, since there was no green on the positive film to check it.

This is Technicolor's task, and herein is the tie between Pioneer Pictures and Technicolor, Inc.; "Jock" Whitney and his cousin, Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, control 15 per cent. of Technicolor's outstanding stock.

May Upset Industry

Much like the advent of the talkies, should Technicolor win popular favor, producers would have to throw out thousands of dollars of equipment and change methods of make-up, lighting, and sets. The color-camera, built and leased by Technicolor, Inc., is a huge, box-like affair with a large funnel-shaped opening about the lens and takes about five months to build.

In shooting a scene there is hardly any make-up required. Bleached hair, mascara to enlarge small eyes, grease-paint to hide freckles or skin-defects, can not escape the color-camera under the increased light, which is about 80 per cent. more than normal.

This intense light is essential to secure the "white" light necessary for Technicolor.

But the greatest difference lies in the sets and the planning of a picture in color. Each set, each scene, is first drawn in color by the color-designer. In "Becky Sharp," Robert Edmond Jones and Technicolor's color-adviser, Mrs. Natalie Kalmus, worked together, drawing and relating every square inch of scene and set to the next square inch.

There must be color-harmony—no abundance of color, no brilliant hues—between every bit of color in the scene to be shot, between a tie, walls, drapes, carpets, furniture, gowns.

Color in a picture is really the "tone" of a scene, not the actual color one sees in real life.

Lighting Reflects Moods

Colors in motion-pictures are true to art, not to life. Colors are influenced by light, and, thus, on a set filming a color-picture, the scene will be flooded by amber, red, blue, or any other color as one sees on a theater-stage to create the desired mood and effect.

In "Becky Sharp," Jones had to design every scene with regard to the color harmony of the costumes; from these sketches technicians, costume-designers, and Carpenters worked; and Mamoulian, the Director, shifted his camera, and ordered the proper color to flood the set reflecting the mood desired. A blush of love, or cheeks flushed with anger, and the "mood-light" will express it.

But this first full-length Technicolor picture is no joy to the average producer. Already it has cost $860,000, and final editing will perhaps bring the total to $1,000,000.

Film-expenses mount when three negatives, instead of one, must be made.

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ON THE CURRENT SCREEN

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Elisabeth Bergner in a scene from "Escape Me Never"

The remaking of a stage-drama as a photoplay is always a hazardous undertaking, but when the play is less than first-class, the translation frequently redounds to the credit of the cinema. In **"Escape Me Never" (AAA)**, a famous theatrical offering is bettered in nearly every respect on the screen. With Elisabeth Bergner, in her original starring-rôle, the motion-picture is a far more absorbing vehicle for the great actress than its prototype in the theater.

A Stage Triumph

Altho an enormous triumph in London, Margaret Kennedy's sequel to "The Constant Nymph" was a far-from-satisfactory drama. Even the magic of Miss Bergner's performance failed to make the Broadway production a success. Under astute and cunning supervision, however, Miss Kennedy's material has been shaped to a competent and genuinely-entertaining film. The disjointed and episodic character of the drama has given way to a smooth unfolding of the plot; the characterizations are more fully dimensioned, and Miss Bergner, herself, gives an even more consummate portrayal.

She appears here in a rôle somewhat similar to that she played in "Ariane," the French picture that first brought her to the attention of American filmgoers. A worldly waif, given to living by her wits, she has a liaison with *Sebastian Sanger*, in Venice, returns to London to marry him and, then, nearly loses him to his brother *Caryl's* wealthy fiancée. She is wise enough to understand his manifold faults, and still love him, and altho she loses her child in a tragic sequence, the work ends on a note of reconciliation and happiness.

Even in its expert screen-treatment, the narrative has a hollow ring to it. It is noteworthy, of course, for Miss Bergner's presence. A past mistress of acting-technique, and the varied artifices of miming, she endows "Escape Me Never" with an electric quality. When she upbraids her rival for *Sebastian's* affections, telling her what a fool she is to think of life with him in terms of romance, or when she mourns the death of her baby, the production becomes deeply moving.

Dr. Paul Czinner, who staged the photoplay in England, has employed the original London company. It includes Hugh Sinclair, as *Sebastian*, who does a far better job than he did on the New York stage to make a credible character of the selfish and philandering young composer; Griffith Jones, who is excellent as *Caryl Sanger*, and an attractive actress named Penelope Dudley-Ward, who is extremely effective in the part of *Fenella*, betrothed to *Caryl*, but infatuated with *Sebastian*.

A Screen Triumph

Doctor Czinner has directed them superbly, keeping his camera mobile, and concealing defects in the script by accenting a series of fine performances. Fortunate to have a resourceful adaptation, he has made the most of it. The result is a highly-competent screen drama, in this instance something of a triumph for the motion-picture over its parent art, the theater.

* * *

Americans heard of Elisabeth Bergner for the first time when the British version of "Catherine the Great" was shown in this country last year. Her career has been the traditional long, hard one, structured in the school of the stiffest dramatic struggle and success.

Her first stage-appearance was made in her native Vienna at the age of eleven. Then, as *Ophelia*, *Rosalind*, and *Viola*, in Shakespearian repertory, she attracted the attention of the theatrical worlds of Germany and Austria. Max Reinhardt took her to Berlin to play in Shaw's "St. Joan." "The Last of Mrs. Cheney" and "Strange Interlude" followed.

Miss Bergner must have had a premonition that she would go to England, then America, for she began to study English. She finished the German stage-version of Margaret Kennedy's "The Constant Nymph," and then entered motion-pictures.

Her début, in the unfortunate rôle of the "ugly woman" in "Der Evangelmann," almost wrote *finis* to her screen-career. Horrified at herself, when she saw the picture, she fled from the studio, swore she never would return.

The illness of an impoverished friend forced her back. She played with Emil Jannings and Conrad Veidt in "Nju," and, incidentally, met her husband, whose shrewd direction of her six succeeding pictures, and wise fostering of her career, contributed much to her later successes. In 1932, her "The Dreaming Mouth" was adjudged the best European film of the year.

Her "Catherine the Great" was regarded as an outstanding performance.

* * *

A preview of several scenes from **"Becky Sharp"** would indicate that this first full-length Technicolor production will be one of the most widely-discussed photoplays of the year. The material of the William Makepeace Thackeray novel is ideally suited to the experiment of adding pigmentation to the cinema. The sequences already seen suggest that Rouben Mamoulian, the director, has concentrated on every aspect of pageantry in the historical romance.

A Color Triumph

While the color is gorgeous and varied, the subjects still have much of the flat quality, characteristic of tinted photographs. The process is extraordinarily effective under certain conditions. Miriam Hopkins, shown in the title-rôle, first in the traditional black-and-white, then in natural hues, becomes even more beautiful in the metamorphosis. The ball-room scene, when Napoleon's escape from St. Helena is announced, is a panorama of brilliant and eye-fetching uniforms and gowns. Altogether, the most effective of the excerpts are the scenes of the troops, either riding out of a town at dusk, or engaged at Waterloo.

Whether or not the wide use of Technicolor will create the same pandemonium among Hollywood players as did the advent of sound is a moot question.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
The Barretts of Wimpole Street, The Merry Widow, *The Lives of a Bengal Lancer, *Naughty Marietta, The Man Who Knew Too Much, *Ruggles of Red Gap, The Informer.	The Whole Town's Talking, *Murder on a Honeymoon, *Roberta, *Cardinal Richelieu, Les Miserables, The Youth of Maxim, G Men, Hold 'Em Yale, The Scoundrel, Escape Me Never.

AAAA—Outstanding Films
AAA—Recommended Films
*Films suitable for children

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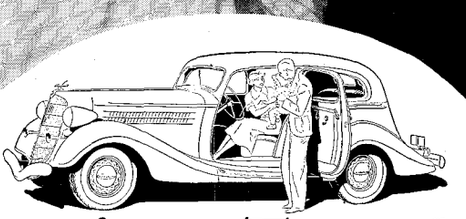

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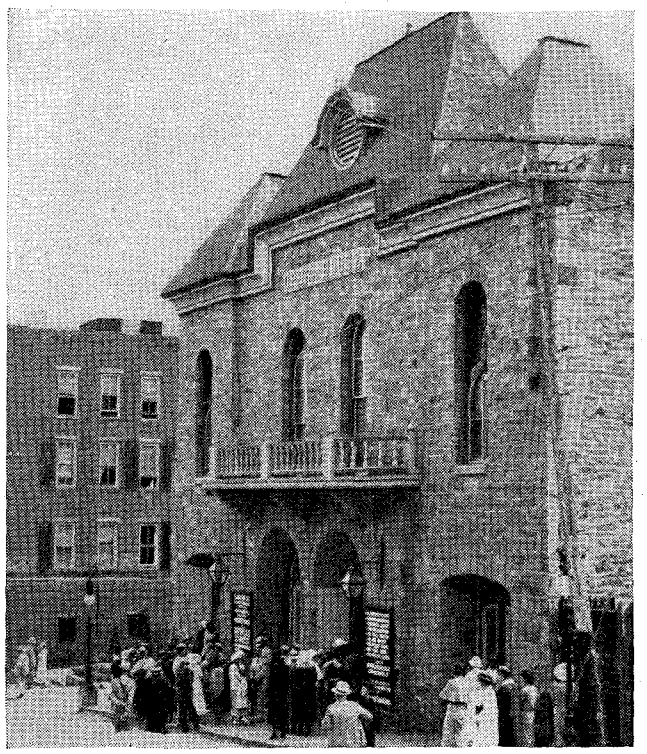
Drama Relives Its Silver Years

Robert Edmond Jones, With a Revue in His Pocket, Prepares Again to Bring Alive the "Most Beautiful Theater in the World," in the Slag-Heaps of Central City

Fifty miles out, and up, from Denver, Colorado, in the curious, awakening mining-town of Central City, there is the most beautiful theater in the world. The people who live there, descendants of the Welsh and Cornish miners who swarmed up the grim peaks back in the days of the War Between the States, and established Central City as a force in the Silver Circuit, say it is. Robert Edmond Jones, scenic-designer and artist, is sure it is—and he has seen all of the theaters in the civilized world.



The Central City Opera House

The Forty-niners were beginning to be history when bearded, booted miners scrambled their way up from Denver, and, high in the mountains, dug three large holes. One became Leadville, the other became Cripple Creek, and the third, in that miraculous land of silver, was Central City. The third and the proudest.

Classic Heritage

Leadville was a riotous town, and its dance-halls were humming night and day. Cripple Creek was a dour town, and its fights were legend-making. But Central City, for no exactly explicable reason, attracted men and women of a smoother, more cultivated cut.

They wore hard clothes, their beards straggled, and were epic, they dug out monstrous fortunes, these Central City miners; but a long and classic heritage was theirs, and, so, no dance-hall was built, only a theater. It was of logs, its lighting was kerosene, its floor in the orchestra section was dirt and slag and little cash passed through the square hole that was called a box-office.

Instead, these swaggering miners, grubbing to-day, millionaires to-morrow, would swing a bag of gold-dust, or a block of silver-quartz, across the log, and get their tickets. A pinch of gold was admission for one, a small cube of quartz earned the right to sit in a box.

Central City grew to 20,000, and was a power on the Silver Circuit, until the demonetization of silver suddenly blighted it, and reduced it to 300 wondering inhabitants as of four years ago. Now, it is coming into life again, with the renewal of silver-mining operations.

The old log theater burned down one blizzardy night. Immediately, in town-meeting, the money was subscribed for another—of stone. A beautiful, sturdy theater, with a stage fifty feet deep, a golden chain swinging behind the footlights to keep the hoop-skirts of the actresses from the old kerosene-lamps.

The chain still is there, and the house's remarkable murals, and, back stage, a ton of scenery-flats. Nothing in the course of theater is drearier than piled-up scenery-flats, but these, perhaps, are the most glamourous to be found. They are the original flats used there by Booth, Patti, Bernhardt, Modjeska, and their like.

Magnet for Stars

Pioneers struggled through the weeks to come West by ox-cart out of Chicago. Living and traveling conditions were appalling in that time. And, yet, in spite of them, stars of that magnitude made the journey to play in the Central City Opera House before an audience of miners. The greatest stars of the time accepted engagements for New York, Boston, and Philadelphia with Olympic calm.

But an invitation to play in Central City intoxicated them, and, twice, no less, great stars canceled impressive Eastern engagements to set out for that stone theater set there amidst the refuse and slag-heaps of a strange mining-town. Its vivid audiences, its great crystal chandeliers, weeping prisms of French glass, its amazing demand for the best players in the best plays, stirred the stars—and drew them across thousands of miles.

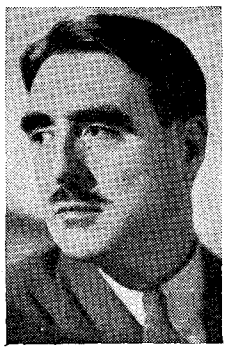
This opera-house, an 1874 diamond, set strangely, provocatively in a remote mining-town, inspired one of Eugene Field's greatest poems: "When Modjesky Played *Cameel*." Its fame drew rival theatrical companies, and, in the aged files of the Central City *Weekly Register-Call*, which never has missed publication since its founding before the War Between the States, there is the story of a visiting tent-star who went to the opera-house one night, sat in the balcony, and, when the rival appeared, shot him from that point of vantage. Next night, the attacker had a full tent and the opera-house was dark. It was an efficient way of canceling competition.

There were no theaters in San Francisco, Omaha, Cheyenne, or Chicago. People who wanted drama went up through the tortuous trails to Central City. Then, the town began to wither, the theater went dark. There was no money, nor audience, for Patti, Fanny Davenport, Lotta Crabtree, Booth, and the others.

American Salzburg

Four years ago, Mr. Jones was asked by heirs of the theater to bring it life, and, if possible, create an American Salzburg. He looked over the theater and surrendered. He looked into the background of Central City, remembered the Field poem, and decided to reopen with "Camille."

Lillian Gish was the star, and the townsfolk turned out in costumes of the period. Old mining-boots and tent-like skirts, for women; field-shirts and beards, for men, were what the audience wore. On opening-night, there were 720 persons in the theater, and 690 were in costume. Old scenery had been used as a base for new, and, up from Denver, on a one-way street, fifty miles long, came leaders of Colorado.



Robert Edmond Jones

The clock went back that night. In two weeks, $28,000 had been taken in, and that much had been spent on production. The second year "The Merry Widow" was revived, and, last year, "Othello," with Walter Huston in the title rôle.

This year, selecting bits, oddments, high moments from the old productions, Mr. Jones is making "Central City Nights."

On the night of July 6, under a full moon, Central City will relive its gala-nights, when silver, thick as corn-flakes in a bowl, made millionaires over night.

("Letters and Art" continued on page 31)

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I WORK IN A TOBACCO SHOP

writes Thomas Doyle of Newburgh, N.Y.

CUSTOMERS TELL ME ABOUT TOBACCO

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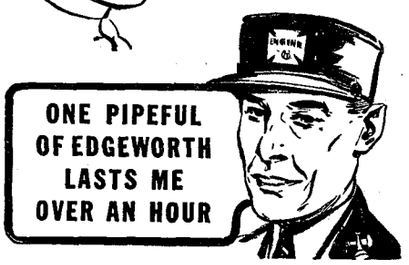

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January 17, 1935

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It is not any practice of mine to praise any one kind of tobacco, but I believe that you will be interested to know these facts.

Yours very truly,
Thomas Doyle

Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not accepable

TRANSITIONAL POEM

By C. Day Lewis

When nature plays hedge-schoolmaster,
Shakes out the gaudy map of summer
And shows me charabanc, rose, barley-ear
And every bright-winged hummer,

He only would require of me
To be the sponge of natural laws
And learn no more of that cosmography
Than passes through the pores.

Why must I then unleash my brain
To sweat after some revelation
Behind the rose, heedless if truth maintain
On the rose-bloom her station?

When bullying April bruised mine eyes
With sleet-bound appetites and crude
Experiments of green, I still was wise
And kissed the blossoming rod.

Now summer brings what April took,
Riding with fanfares from the south,
And I should be no Solomon to look
My Sheba in the mouth.

Charabancs shout along the lane
And summer gales bay in the wood
No less superbly because I can't explain
What I have understood.

Let logic analyse the hive,
Wisdom's content to have the honey;
So I'll go bite the crust of things and thrive
While hedgerows still are sunny.

—Collected Poems 1929-'33. By C. Day Lewis (Random House, New York).

LAND LOVERS

By Frances Hall

All day we rode along the sea,
Benumbed by endless, moving blue.
No rhythm-breaking white gull flew
Across the waves' monotony.
Against the sky no cool cloud grew
To veil that bleak immensity.

At last the brown land curved between.
Its tranquil, rolling dunes were kind
To eyes from hostile glare half blind;
Its twisted trees made dusky screen,
With silences to hush the mind
And calm assurances of green.

By dark the road turned toward the farm;
We smelled the level, fresh-plowed loam;
We saw the faithful lights of home
And lost that sense of vague alarm
That came from angry surf and foam.
The land would shield us from all harm.

—*The Commonweal* (New York).

IN THIS STERN HOUR

By Josephine Johnson

In this stern hour when the spirit falters
Before the weight of fear, the nameless dread;
When lights burn low upon accustomed altars
And meaningless are half the prayers we've said—
Faith seeks a rock, immovable, unchanging,
On which to build the fortress of its strength,
Some pole-star, fixed, beyond the planets' ranging,
Steadfast and true throughout the journey's length.

Older than any creed of man's evolving,
Wiser than any prophet in his day:
The human heart, the brown sweet earth revolving!
Take these, O faith! Although they both be clay
Yet through them both, there runs a fire supernal—
Part of the very stars' bright diagram
They spell that Word, primordial and eternal,
Which said "Before Jehovah was, I AM!"

—*Harper's Magazine.*

..YOUR GIFT OF FLOWERS CAN CREATE A *Treasured Memory*

After a half-century, his fragrant gift still lives in a woman's heart—as fresh, as lovely as on that Summer's day so long ago. Perhaps the beauty of the flowers *you* send today will be cherished for always in someone's memory. It takes but a moment to order flowers which may enrich a whole life! If you're in a distant city, you can rely on any florist who shows the Winged Mercury Emblem... he will see that your order gets intelligent attention.

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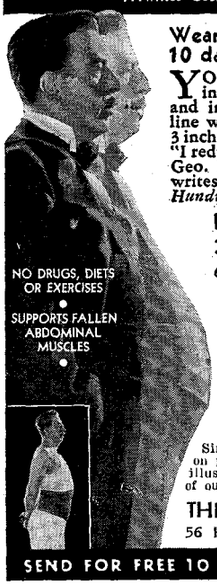
...writes George Bailey



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REDUCE your WAIST 3 INCHES in 10 DAYS *or it will cost you nothing!*

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls *New Standard Dictionary* is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

colloquialism.—"N. H.," Cleveland, O.—A *colloquialism* is a term or expression that is used in ordinary conversation but that, tho not coarse, and perhaps not ungrammatical, would not be used by a careful writer or speaker. For instance, "Jack *made up to* the girl in the next square." In more elegant language this would be expressed, "Jack showed an affection toward the girl." Many former *colloquialisms* are in good usage to-day.

empirical.—"D. G. B.," Collegeville, Pa.—The word *empirical* is one that may or may not have an opprobious meaning, depending upon the context. The original meaning was "relying on or guided by observation of facts," as said of a physician who based his methods of practise on the result of observation and experiment. The term, tho still retaining its original meaning, subsequently took on an opprobious meaning of charlatanry or quackery, that is, relating to the practise of surgery or medicine without scientific knowledge.

numskull.—"R. G. W. V.," East Lansdowne, Pa.—This spelling is not an innovation; it has been in general use since the early 19th century, altho for a while early in that century some writers used the spelling *numpskull*. In the eighteenth century, when the word first appeared, it was generally spelled *numbskull*, following the spelling by that time fully accepted of affixing a silent *b* to the old Anglo-Saxon word *num*. But *numbskull* has been in disuse for the past hundred years.

The terminal or graphic *b* was introduced in the late 16th or early 17th century, and was affixed to practically all words ending in *um*. Thus *gum* appeared as *gumb*, *drum* as *drumb*, *crum* as *crumb*, *plum* (the fruit) as *plumb*, and so on, in the mistaken idea that these words, by analogy, should conform with *comb*, *dumb*, *thumb*. The fact that this false analogy was inconsistent with the etymology of the words was ignored. With *drum*, *gum*, and some others, the innovation was speedily discarded. *Plumb*, as the spelling of the fruit and tree, persisted into the early 19th century. Johnson, in his dictionary of 1758, showed that a final *b* on *plum*, *gum*, *crum*, etc., was etymologically incorrect, and his rulings were generally accepted.

Numb was one of the words that escaped correction. As the past participle of the verb *nim*, meaning to take, now archaic, its spelling had eventually reached *num or numme*. Dryden and Milton and others wrote it *num;* Bacon, Ascham, and others, *numme*. Shakespeare has it twice *numme* and once, leaning to the innovation, *numbe*. But by the close of the 17th century, the innovation *numb* had become fully established.

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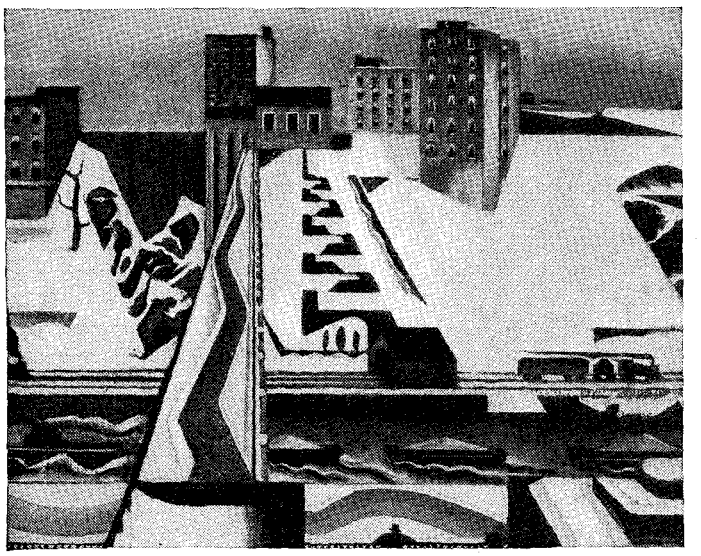
Letters and Art — (Continued)

Gift Enriches Modern Art

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Releases Her Collection of 181 Works to Museum She Helped Found

The public has been admitted to the first of a series of summer-exhibitions of modernist paintings, a portion of the recent gift of 181 such works by Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to the Museum of Modern Art, an institution she helped found along with the late Miss Lillie P. Bliss, and Miss Cornelia Sullivan. Further exhibitions, from the same remarkable collection, will continue, at intervals, until fall.



"Harlem River," an oil by the late Preston Dickinson, included in the collection given by Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to the Museum of Modern Art, New York City

Mrs. Rockefeller's collection, in the main, was native. American works predominated, altho, numerically, there were nine more European artists represented. The American works were, by far, the most powerful and provocative.

A comprehensive collection, it covered the whole swing of modernist painting and drawing, from examples which the public, up to now, candidly, has found absurd, to fine, strong pieces of unusual talent. Indicative of this last is the fact that a dozen of the finest water-colors, executed by the late George Hart, are a unit in the collection.

Altho critics and collectors together have admired, or at least have reacted to, the works of Peter Blumé, the surrealist, the public, in general, has taken one, startled, harried look, and fled back to paintings closer to the art-calendar school of composition. Only recently has his work become common discussional-property, whereas Mrs. Rockefeller bought one of his paintings in 1930, leading a crowd to him.

Charles Sheeler is represented by a "Self-Portrait," consisting of an enormous telephone, girded with thick wires, as it stands near the edge of a table. Persons not sufficiently astonished to dart away may find Mr. Sheeler in a window-glass reflection, deep in the background. He is a shadowy, foggy, almost shapeless form.

An example from John Kane, Pittsburgh house-painter, was bought by Mrs. Rockefeller in 1930, when his fame was local and sporadic. But his death, not long ago, has sky-rocketed the value of his work. The 1930 purchase was "Homestead," a Kane landscape.

Other American artists in the collection include George Bellows, Emile Branchard, Alexander Brook, Charles Burchfield, Glenn Coleman, Stuart Davis, Charles Demuth, Preston Dickinson, Louis Eilshemius, Hilaire Hiler, Edward Hopper, Benjamin Kopman, Walt Kuhn, John Marin, Alfred Maurer, Georgia O'Keeffe, Maurice Prendergast, Maurice Sterne, Max Weber, and Marguerite and William Zorach.

French and School of Paris artists include: Pierre Bonnard, Marc Chagall, André Derain, Henri Gaudier-Brzeska, Juan Gris, Max Jacob, Albert Marquet, Henri Matisse, Jacques Mauny, Amedeo Modigliani, Pablo Picasso, Odilon Redon, Pierre Roy, and Paul Signac.

German artists are represented by Max Beckman, Otto Dix, and Paul Klee.

The Museum counts the acquisition as unusually important, because it is made up entirely of the works of artists still living, or who have died within the last few years. The present crowded situation in the Museum prevents exhibiting the entire collection, publicly, at all times.

Until now, Mrs. Rockefeller's name never has been coupled with that of pictures in this school, even tho some of her choicest have been lent for exhibition.

In 1927, a woman devotee of modern art, anxious to show the public, by example, that it was a solid art, solidly founded, decided to exhibit two of the most bizarre examples alongside a Winslow Homer. Alas, she could not find a Homer original, until, in her despair, she confided in an architect. He promised nothing, but, a few days later, appeared with one, and it was shown in exhibition between a Marin and a Zorach. A few days after the pictures went on view, a woman came in, saw the whole exhibition, and inquired about purchase of the Zorach.

"I wouldn't sell that to any one but the owner of the Homer," the gallery-director retorted.

"I own the Homer," the stranger explained, and identified herself as Mrs. Rockefeller.

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When Nature forgets — remember

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By the Way

The Most Rev. James De Wolf Perry, presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has announced that a commission representing every branch of the Anglican Communion, was on its way to Bucharest to confer with the Church of Rumania. The American member of the commission is Dr. Frank S. B. Gavin, of the General Theological Seminary.

* * *

The Presbyterian Church in the United States had a $15,000 increase in income, and 7,258 additions to the Church, in 1934, according to the report of Dr. H. Kerr Taylor, Educational Secretary of the Executive Committee on Foreign Missions. Dr. C. Darby Fulton, Executive Secretary of the Committee, said the number of additions in the foreign field had been exceeded only once during the history of the Church, and that the $626,836 total receipts for the year represented an increase in the Committee's income for the first time in seven years.

* * *

Helen Priscilla Stam, the "miracle child," whose missionary parents were executed by Chinese Communist soldiers last December, will be nine months old on June 11. Now with her grandparents in Tsinan, China, little Helen is receiving gifts from all over the world. Dr. Ethelbert D. Warfield, President of Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, has announced that the College will provide for Helen's higher-education as a tribute to her mother, Mrs. John C. Stam, who was an alumna of the college. Helen was found in a deserted house where she had been abandoned by her captors.

* * *

It was a red-letter day for sixty-four alien-born mothers, grandmothers, and one man when they received public-school diplomas from the New York City Board of Education. Not a child was present at the exercises. Only two of the graduates were under thirty, the rest ranging up to fifty-four.

Attending school four hours a week, the members of the class, the first of its kind in New York City, finished the public-school course in from two to five years. Many of them plan to enter a junior high school which the Board of Education expects to open for them next year.

* * *

Because he campaigned for repeal of prohibition in Georgia, the Rev. H. E. McBrayer, Methodist pastor in Lakewood Heights, suburb of Atlanta, was told by a Church committee, reported the Associated Press, that he could stand trial or surrender his credentials. The charge against him was that he aided and abetted "the sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage in violation of the discipline of the Church," in his speeches in the campaign. Mr. McBrayer was quoted as saying he would not surrender his credentials, but preferred going to trial.

Campus "Witch-Hunting" Decried

Secretary of the Interior Ickes Says He Never Met a Communist Who Was Graduated From University of Chicago

While the "Red terror" was said to be spreading through other colleges, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes denounced witch-hunting on the campuses, with especial reference to the investigation of alleged Communistic indoctrination at the Universiy of Chicago.

"Proud possessor of two degrees" from that richly-endowed institution, Secretary

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Harold L. Ickes

Ickes told the Chicago Teachers' Welfare Association: "I can say, in all honesty, that, during all the seven years of my contact with it, I have yet to meet a Communist whose educational background, either as a student, or as a member of its faculty, has been the University of Chicago."

The investigation was at the instance of Charles R. Walgreen, chain-store owner, who had said that his niece, Miss Lucille Norton, had been taught to approve Communism and free love at the University.

"There seems to be," continued Secretary Ickes, "an unhallowed tradition among certain groups in America that a man's intellectual attainments are in exact proportion to the number of dollars that he has been able to acquire, or was fortunate enough to inherit. Yet a bulging account, and a cultivated mind, are not synonymous, and never will be."

Drugstore and University

Secretary Ickes drew an analogy between a drugstore and a university, in which one must be acquainted with poisons in order to avoid them. He speculated on whether Mr. Walgreen would "turn loose, as dispensers behind his prescription-counters, men who had not been taught to distinguish between the drugs that cure, or have an ameliorating effect, and the drugs that kill."

"Facts," observed Secretary Ickes, "are just as important in the field of the social and political sciences as they are in the physical sciences. No more than we would send our soldiers into modern warfare without all the instructions that we could give them with reference to poison gases, should we send the youth of our schools into life without knowledge of the nature, and effect, of false and insidious antisocial theories."

Secretary Ickes said that "it has been suggested in some quarters that there is more pretense than reality to the witch-hunting that is now going on. It may be that this is the last stand of the forces of reaction in their desperate attempt to block the social program of President Roosevelt."

Before the Illinois Senate's investigating committee adjourned indefinitely near the end of last month, Miss Norton testified that required class-reading led her to approve Communism, even at the cost of violent revolution.

Professors' Denials

She had "gained the feeling, through readings and contacts, that Communism would be an excellent form of government, once it were established, despite the fact that its installation would undoubtedly necessitate a revolution." She has recanted.

The young girl had charged that Prof. Frederick L. Schuman, of the political science department, had said he believed in free love.

"I do not believe in free love, and have never advocated it," testified Professor Schuman.

"I am emphatically not a Communist, Socialist, Syndicalist, or Anarchist. I believe in the principles of democracy. I have never voted for, supported, or knowingly permitted my name to be used in support of any Communist candidate for public office. In 1928, I voted for Alfred E. Smith, and, in 1932, for Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Another of the accused, Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, of the English department, testified that he believed in the Oxford oath, and that he regarded it as the equivalent of the Kellogg Pact. He believes, too, that it is right for a youth to refuse to bear arms.

"I disbelieve in universal conscription," he said. "My son entered the last War, and was killed in Belleau Wood. I resolved to help prevent such tragedies."

Investigations for allegedly teaching Communism have been urged also against the University of California and Howard University, Federally-supported negro institution at Washington, D. C.

Wide World

Charles R. Walgreen and his niece, Miss Lucille Norton

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Higher Standards for Teachers

Sir:—As the parent of school children, may I add a word about education?

I have no knowledge of pedagogy, but my observation leads me to conclude that something is lacking in a large percentage of teachers. Some are careless, some are indifferent, some pick out certain pupils and unmercifully persecute them, some maintain their classes at such high tension that the children emerge nervously exhausted, some spend too much time wise-cracking in class, some are too lazy to assign written work because it requires their own time to correct, some actually cheat their pupils, some depend on politics to keep their jobs, *etc.*, *etc.* The total of the foregoing "somes" is too great.

Frequently those officials whose duty it is to select public-school teachers have no special qualifications for the job. If a teacher is certificated by some teacher-college, that is sufficient for the public official—piously he can then wash his hands of the affair.

It would seem that mere technical knowledge of certain subjects satisfies teacher-college graduation requirements. If this be true, then these requirements are incomplete. We can not, by legislation, improve our parents, and, thus, raise better children, but we can demand higher quality teachers, and, thus, occasionally obtain one who can inspire our children to become better citizens.

Modern psychological tests reveal many things and physical examinations tell much. Can not our teacher-colleges adopt suitable tests, and refuse to certificate a candidate whose tests, within reasonable limits, disclose unstable character, vindictiveness, nervous tendencies, lack of self-control, laziness, poor physique, and other unfortunate traits?

GEO. C. OLMSTED.

Indian River City, Florida.

Against the McGuffey Readers

Sir:—State Senator Cashman of Wisconsin, whom you report (THE LITERARY DIGEST of May 25) as wanting the McGuffey Readers restored to use in the public schools, takes the leather medal for irrelevance.

There is not an iota of evidence that the carefully dragged-in morals tagged to the stories in the McGuffey Readers had the least effect in forming any disposition on the part of children to follow those precepts; nor that the excessively sentimental forms of patriotism made prominent in those books really inspired any love of country effective in making the pupils good citizens.

There has grown up recently an unreasoning cult of admiration of the McGuffey Readers, whose demerits are only too plain to every practical educator. It is only a complete lack of knowledge of the many excellent readers now in use, with their definite means for specifically teaching citizenship, and their immensely more effective means for teaching reading, that can make any one ask the revival of the McGuffey books. I speak as a former educator, and, also, as one for eight years in the school-book business.

STEPHEN G. RICH.

Verona, New Jersey.

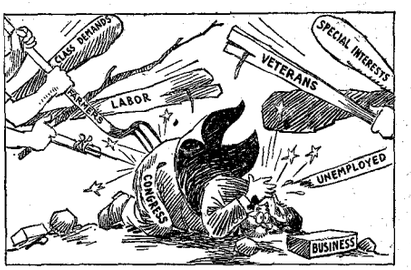
Tie and Stiff-Collar Formula

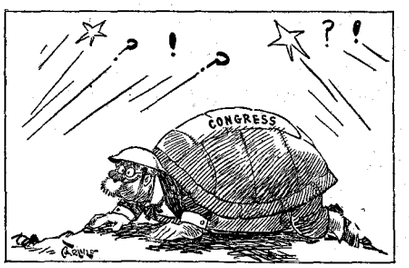
Sir:—In your issue of May 25, Robert McInturff asks for "a recipe for getting a tie to slip so it can be properly adjusted when worn with a stiff collar on a shirt with collar attached."

Fifty years ago, I discovered that by placing the tie in the collar, then buttoning the tie to the back button, grasping the ends of the tie, one with each hand, and pulling the tie back and forth a few times, it will slide easily after the collar is buttoned in front of the shirt.

E. W. ROBERTS.

Cincinnati.





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Will Nature Come to the Rescue?

—Carlisle in the New York Herald Tribune

Petitioning the President

Sir:—In your issue of May 18, I notice mention made of the supposed effect of letters and telegrams sent to Members of Congress by constituents in reference to voting for or against legislation pending, and it is stated that the head of one of the veterans' organizations "appealed to the American people to send a million messages to the President urging him to sign" the bonus bill.

Without regard to the merits of the bonus issue, why should it be expected that a paltry million messages would influence the President, when there are many, many millions of citizens who do not express their wishes, but take for granted that he will faithfully perform, as he sees it, his solemn duty to the nation? The same question applies to Congressmen and Senators when importuned by a like small proportion of their constituents to vote yea or nay.

GEORGE M. MONTROSS.

Port Huron, Michigan.

Cruelty of Vivisection

Sir:—In a recent issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, Dr. Frederick C. Smith opposes my claim that it is unfair to make unwilling martyrs of dogs, and praises men who have become willing martyrs to science. But this does not justify the cruelty of vivisection.

Cruelty is not compatible with modern civilization.

Philadelphia. WM. J. BAILEY, JR.

"Why the British Are Different"

Sir—In your issue of May 18, you quoted the Cheyenne *Tribune-Leader* as saying, "Britain is a tremendous entity, the King, save as a symbol, a nonentity."

A nonentity? What a fallacy!—British politics are as clean as ours are dirty. British public officials are as full of honor as ours are of "trickiness." Graft and corruption are practically unknown in British public life, while ours is polluted with those evils. Why the opposites? Because there is at Britain's head, not a nonentity, but a man of the very highest honor and integrity; a man whose life is worth emulating, and whom the nation endeavors to emulate.

HARRY COBNER.

Niles, Ohio.

A Letter From Will H. Hays

Sir:—It was interesting to read the article on the annual report in THE LITERARY DIGEST, but I suspect the writer who compiled the press-comment of "stacking the papers" on us. It may be that we read more newspapers in our office, but our digest of the comments on the report disclosed an impressive number of editors who were appreciative of our efforts, and who said so editorially.

"For the sake of the record," as your writer remarks, I would like to say that we have always been eager to give credit to the well-meaning, sincere groups who have given so generously of their time and efforts toward the support of better films.

There is more going on, however, in pictures than the elimination of offenses against good taste, or the avoidance of presentations morally hurtful. Consideration should be given to a state of mind in the industry resulting in such faithful and splendid treatments of books and plays as have been recently produced.

WILL H. HAYS,

President, Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc.

New York City.

The Miracle of Adrenalin

Sir:—In THE LITERARY DIGEST of May 25, under the heading of "Miracle," I notice the statement that a child was apparently dead, her heart stopped, and a doctor remembered that he had read something about adrenalin, and he injected eight drops in the child's heart, and this brought back the child to life, with the assistance of the methods of resuscitation.

I wish to say that this is not a miracle any more to-day; it is well known that in cases where the heart stopped longer than three minutes, and up to five minutes, the patient can be brought back occasionally with adrenalin, when it is injected in the heart, assisted by resuscitation.

Every doctor will think at once of adrenalin. It would be a "*miracle*" when the child in the article concerned could be brought back to life without adrenalin after the heart stopped longer than the above stated time, and without other methods of resuscitation.

S. M. E. SIMON, M.D.

Logan, West Virginia.

Doffing the Hat to the Flag

Sir:—Philip Blanford, in THE LITERARY DIGEST, deplores the lack of respect for the Stars and Stripes on the part of those who watched a parade on Fifth Avenue, New York. He asks: "Are Europeans more patriotic?"

As an American, born of native Americans, I, too, have been affected, as Mr. Blanford has. I see reasons for this laxity.

First, we are becoming more internationally minded.

Second, we are being educated, and learning to interpret the hidden motives of the pseudo-patriots, flag-wavers and cheer-leaders.

Third, among those who love a parade are large numbers of foreigners to whom the Stars and Stripes have little meaning unless the flag is accompanied by one of their own nations.

Fourth, it requires education and time to instil patriotism in the hearts of aliens and their progeny, little of which is being done for them by us. LOUIS J. LEWIS.

New York City.

Prosperity in the Mail

Sir:—Our national slogan, "prosperity is just around the corner," has been changed to "prosperity is in the next mail."

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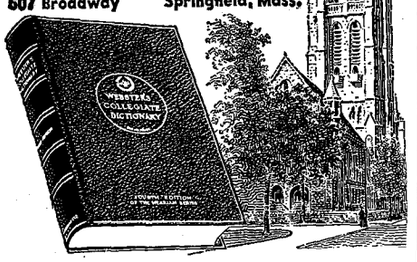

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School Controversies

Hitlerism Is Charged at Rutgers; Antiwar Activities at Columbia

Teachers, ousted from their schoolrooms for a variety of related causes, were the centers of at least three academic controversies last week.

Representative Samuel Dickstein, of New York, had occasion to dispatch an observer for his Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, to New Brunswick, New Jersey, while the Assembly of that State heard a resolution calling for investigation at the New Jersey College for Women.

These moves were prompted by an inquiry by the trustees of Rutgers University, with which the College for Women is allied, into the failure to reappoint Dr. Lienhard Bergel, as German instructor. Doctor Bergel charged that Dr. Friedrich J. Hauptmann, head of the college German department, had brought about his dismissal because he did not sympathize with Doctor Hauptmann's pro-Nazi views.

Alumnæ, students, and faculty members testified for both men, several upholding Doctor Bergel's charges. Doctor Hauptmann replied that while he did sympathize with some of Hitler's activities, he was not anti-Semitic, and that Doctor Bergel was "incompetent."

Dismissals at Columbia

In New York, Columbia University students picketed the College of Physicians and Surgeons and held a mass-meeting in protest against the dismissal of two technicians, and a research associate, for their participation on the Medical Center Antiwar Committee.

A petition, signed by thirty-six members of the Columbia faculty, declared that "the expulsion of these people constitutes a serious interference with the right of teachers and students opposed to war."

Medical Center officials held that the antiwar committee had violated school ethics.

Altho an American flag was the issue, political convictions played no part in the long-drawn-out "Battle of Pompey Hollow," in upstate New York, which ended with the ousting of both the principals.

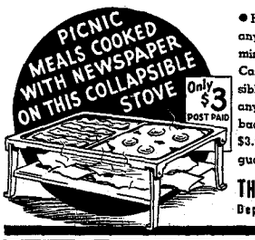
Dispute Over Flag

It started with a Hallowe'en prank, last fall, when some of the twelve pupils in the little one-room schoolhouse stole the halyard from the flagpole. James H. Armstrong, Trustee, insisted that the regular flag be hung inside.

Miss Esther De Lee, twenty-one-year-old teacher, substituted a smaller flag, and was dismissed as "disrespectful." After defying State Troopers to oust her for nine days, she finally withdrew voluntarily.

Subsequently, the residents of Pompey Hollow removed Trustee Armstrong because his legal residence was elsewhere. On May 28, Commissioner of Education Frank P. Graves refused the appeals of each for reinstatement.

"There never was any question of the school-teacher's patriotism," he said.



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Among the Outstanding Books

An Eastern Odyssey. By Georges Lefèvre. [Boston: Little, Brown and Company; $3.50.]

It is the Automobile Age in the United States, but not yet in Central Asia. The story of the Citröen-Haardt Transasiatic Expedition, which left Beirut, Syria, in April, 1931, intending to chug 7,000 miles across Asia by motor, is a thrilling Odyssey, but hardly the story of a practical trail-blazing. The men who set out from Beirut reached Peiping, but their tractors did not.

Georges-Marie Haardt, the indomitable leader whose life faded out in Hongkong, on the way home, as a result of the hardships of the expedition, was the man who had piloted the first tractors to cross the Sahara Desert, then had led another motor-expedition across Central Africa.

André Citröen, Henry Ford of France, was his generous and enthusiastic backer. Georges Lefèvre was staff historian. With them went geologists, archeologists, radio experts, and motor-mechanics—a group of twenty-three Europeans, in addition to a supplementary party which started westward from Tientsin, expecting to meet the Beirut group in Chinese Turkestan.

The route across the Syrian deserts to Bagdad, and up into Persia, was simple enough. The tractors and lorries passed long trains of camels, which took a day to cover the fifteen miles which the motors made in an hour.

At ancient Palmyra they ran into incipient desert-warfare. Sheik Nauaf, of the Haddidines, swirled up to them in his eight-cylinder American automobile, personally pressing the accelerator with his own bare toe. But he was easily appeased.

Old Silk Road

Later, a Jesuit father, who also was an archeologist, brought down onto the desert beside them the plane from which he was reconnoitering the old water-holes, more easily discernible from the air than from the ground-level. For this was the Old Silk Road along which Alexander the Great, the Persians, the Greeks, and the Romans, and their successors, had moved.

Bagdad, like the West, was suffering from the Depression. At Kermanshah, in Persia, they found Western police methods. A freshly-painted sign read "One-way Street," and a white-batoned officer was dramatically directing donkey traffic.

At Teheran, they found the streets torn up; Teheran had a new City Plan; but, so far, the rebuilding had not been begun. On the Afghan border, where they expected rough treatment, they were ceremonially greeted with tea on a white table-cloth, fruit, almonds, and fresh pistachios. They entered British India through the Khyber Pass, and there the roads were superb.

No car had ever crossed the mighty passes into Turkestan. They successfully negotiated the Burzil Pass, where the snow lay twenty feet deep at the end of July. They had to rebuild and widen the paths through some of the gorges; at one point they faced a landslide where the entire road had slid into the river.

There they dismantled the cars, breaking them up into sixty-pound loads which coolies carried across the treacherous gap. Then they sat down, and put their cars together again. They passed Gilghit, whose inhabitants never had even seen a wheel, much less a motor-car, and reached Misgar, end of the telegraph-line to India.

Trouble in China

There word reached them that the expedition which had set out from China was in trouble. It had safely crossed the vast waste of the Gobi Desert, but found Chinese Turkestan in the ferment of a Moslem revolt, and both parties, as well as their own Chinese associates, extremely suspicious of Europeans. They had succeeded in wirelessing news of their capture only by ruse, giving a phonograph concert, and singing loudly, to drown out the suspicious noise of their instruments.

Haardt determined to give up the effort to cross the remaining mountain passes—16,000 feet high—by motor, and to hurry on in the hope of rescuing his friends. So he sent his cars back, packed his cameras and other equipment onto Tibetan yaks, which M. Lefèvre describes as resembling animated grand pianos, and hurried on.

The adventures of various members of the party sound like a fantastic Arabian Nights of the Machine Age. Sometimes the party from China could scatter midnight attackers by turning on their headlights, and racing their engines in as frightening a manner as possible.

But they came through at last, reaching Peiping in February, with the speedometers registering 7,219 miles. They had not quite crossed the heart of Asia in motor-cars, but they had demonstrated that it was possible to do so.

Their scientific achievements had been less than they had hoped, but they felt they had added to the renown of France.

Worth Reading

Salute to Aphrodite. By Rearden Conner. (Indianapolis: The Bobbs Merrill Company; $2.50.) Ireland in the Fenian days, when guns popped.

Kneel to the Rising Sun. By Erskine Caldwell. (New York: The Viking Press; $2.50.) Short stories by the author of "Tobacco Road."

Land of Women. By Katharina von Dombrowski. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company; $2.50.) Paraguay in the days when young Lopez carried his country into a war which cut its population from a million and a quarter to 29,000 men, 106,000 women, and 86,000 children.

American Messiahs. By the Unofficial Observer. (New York: Simon and Schuster; $2.) Shrewd assessments of the La Follettes, Floyd Olson, Huey Long, Upton Sinclair, Mayor LaGuardia, and other "liberals."

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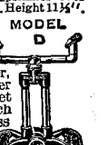
Instantly set to turn as slow as one revolution per minute for good soaking downpour —or faster, for lighter spray on seeded beds, etc. Can't stall on any speed, even on slopes or in high winds. New adjustable 2-jet brass nozzle. **Rugged. Substantial. Good looking.** Will weather any kind of usage and last a lifetime. The finest lawn sprinkler ever built. New, easy-to-move disc-type base. Height 11½".

Double water columns, adjustable for any distance up to 50 feet—Revolving or Stationary

MODEL 'D'



This famous Rain King throws more water, throws it farther, spreads it evener than any other sprinkler of its size. Double nozzles can be set to water circles, long narrow strips, hard-to-reach corners. Beautiful design, 9 inches high. Brass columns, arms, uprights, balance rich red enamel.

BOTH ARE Rain King The BEST SPRINKLERS MADE

Ask for Rain King sprinklers at your dealer's or write Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, 5613 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Ill. 45 Years Making Quality Products.

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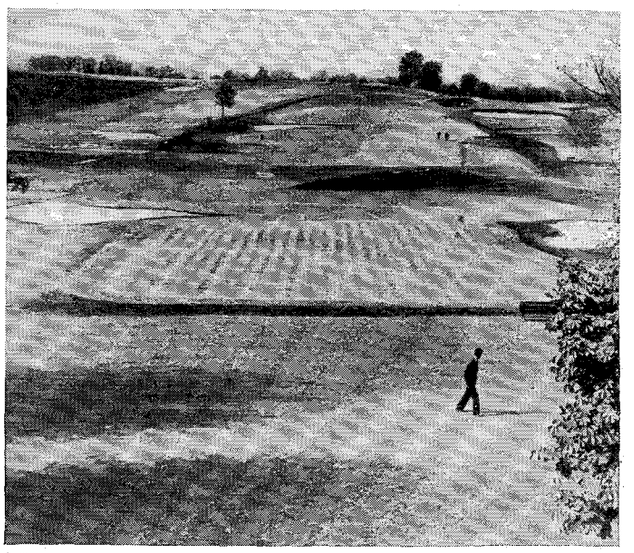
Oakmont: No Cinch for Specialists

Scene of United States Open Golf Championship Is Perfect Test for All-Round Game—Tournament Draws Stars From South Africa, Japan—Sarazen, Picard Favored to Win

Keystone



Acme

Wide World

Three factors in the Open: Gene Sarazen, betters' favorite; Oakmont, and its bunkers, and Henry Picard, caddies' choice

Renowned in golf for his iron-shots, and keen judgment, Tommy Armour picked Lawson Little to retain his British Amateur crown a month before he did it. The Black Scot has turned prophet again: his choices for the United States Open, now in progress at Oakmont, Pennsylvania, are Walter Hagen, Gene Sarazen, Harry Cooper, Henry Picard, and Paul Runyan.

Any one of them, he thinks, should win the big cup. For his miracle-shot in the Masters' Tourney at Augusta, Georgia, Gene Sarazen is made the favorite by the golf bookies; Craig Wood, the runner-up in that tournament, by others.

Henry Picard, winner in the Metropolitan Open, is trying to win the United States Open this year for the first time. A lot of experts, and most of the caddies, think he will finish at the top of the field.

Called the "toughest course in the world" by Horton Smith, Oakmont is famous for its 200 bunkers, and fast putting-greens. There are twenty-one ditches, but Oakmont is considered a perfect test for the all-round game, and no cinch for specialists.

Length, Accuracy, Traps

It requires length from the tee, accuracy, and a keen knowledge of how to play the traps. Experts think a score of 294 or 295 will win. Eighteen holes are played on Thursday and Friday; thirty-six on Saturday.

Since 1894, only six amateurs have won the Open; Chick Evans, Walter Travis, Francis Ouimet, Jerome Travers, Bobby Jones, and Johnny Goodman. This year there are 162 contestants, twenty-three of them amateurs. Olin Dutra is defending champion, having beaten Sarazen by one stroke, in 1934, at Merion, Pennsylvania.

Six foreigners from Japan are entered in the Open: J. K. Yusada, Tokyo; S. Chin, Tokyo; Kanekichi Nakamura, Tokyo; Tommy Miyamoto, Osaka; Bob R. Asami, Yokohama, and Toichro Toda, of Kobe. The six have won all of the important Japanese professional titles among them.

Another foreigner, Sid Brews, comes from Johannesburg, South Africa, altho he is a native Scot. His father, three uncles, three brothers, and four cousins are golf-professionals. Thirty-five, he has been champion of South Africa for the last seven years, invaded England last year, and finished second to Henry Cotton, winner of the 1934 British Open.

Favored by many to win this year, stocky Gene Sarazen, twice winner of the Open (1922 and 1932), has been training hard for the contest. To toughen his hands—he thinks "golf is 90 per cent. hands"—he swings a thirty-ounce club.

He has walked five and six miles a day to strengthen his legs, has played Oakmont enough to know its tricks. He won the Open at Skokie in 1922, the United States Open and the British Open both in 1932, and has missed six other national titles by no more than one or two strokes.

This week he'll be wearing the good-luck ring given to him by Bob Davis before the Masters' Tourney. It is supposed to have been worn by Juarez, the Mexican Liberator.

Ky Laffoon, whose chances Craig Wood respects, is one of the most picturesque of the contestants. He has a passion for cobalt-blue, violet, and bright yellow jerseys. Reared in Miami, Oklahoma, he is twenty-eight. His father is French, his mother Irish, his great-grandmother was one-quarter Indian. Curly-haired, wiry Laffoon is reticent on the links. During a championship he doesn't speak, looks at no one, concentrates on the ball. He is strong in his middle-length iron-shots.

Walter Hagen, who won the Open in 1914, and, again, in 1919, is supposed to be unbeatable with the mashie-niblick. He has shown, however, that he can make any shot that has to be made.

Last to go to bed at night—and usually the latest sleeper—he was the first golfer in this country to break down the social barriers against professionals. One of the best golfers in the world when he's right, he'll drop a lucrative circuit-tour any day to go fishing. From a moving automobile, he is a dead-shot on pheasants.

Links Clown

"Sir Walter" is one of golf's most colorful players, always assured of a large gallery wherever he finishes. No serious trainer, he clowns on the links, pulls off spectacular shots like those Dick Williams used to make in tennis—shots that have lost more tournaments than they have won. But top-ranking golfers respect Hagen's ability to make the critical shot in a pinch.

No rival of Hagen's for the attention of the gallery, young Henry Picard, of New England, impressed last winter when he won the Agua Caliente Sweepstakes, finished fourth in the Masters' Tourney.

Likened to Bobby Jones in his effortless style, Picard has a flowing rhythm beautiful to watch. His height gives him power and freedom. His long wood-shots have made him one of the favorites to win.

Craig Wood, tall and blond, was runner-up to Denny Shute in the 1933 British Open, also to Sarazen in the Masters'. Shute beat him with a remarkable seventy-three, in a terrific gale, at St. Andrews. Sarazen snatched the Masters' out of Wood's lap by holing a spoon-shot for a double-eagle on the fifteenth.

Paul Runyan nosed him out of the national pro championship last year.

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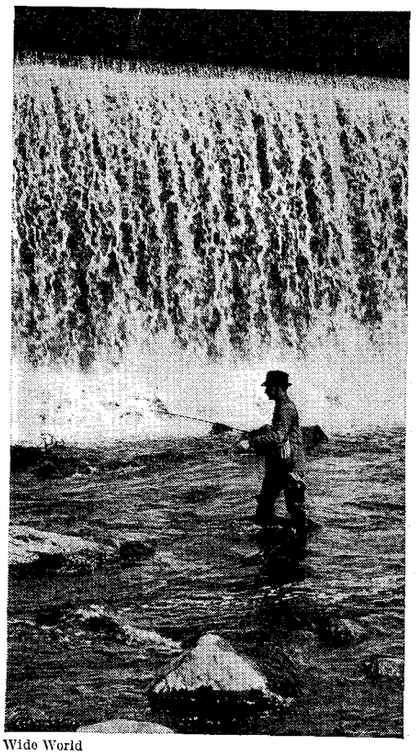
Man on the Cover

George La Branche, Former Anglers' Club President, Holds Forth on the Fine Art of Trout- and Bone-Fishing in Florida



Wide World

Trout-fishing in New York with Croton Falls for a backdrop

A wiry, rather short, Florida-tanned man with bright blue eyes, and gray hair, arrived for luncheon wearing an ancient trench-coat, and battered felt hat.

"So you're going to use that etching of me on the cover?" were his first words.

George F. La Branche was surprized that any one would want to read about his fishing-exploits.

"Yes, fishing is my chief interest, altho I'm a stock-broker here in New York. I've fished everywhere, but prefer New York State streams to those in Scotland, England, or Florida. Why? Because there are fewer fish, and they're harder to get.

"No, I wouldn't go across the street to get a tarpon. I'd prefer getting such exercise with a wrestler in a gym. After all, trout-fishing is more sporting, and a real test of skill. It's a highly-specialized art, comparable to great tennis, or billiards.

Spoiling Fish-Story

"I'm sorry to spoil a story about trout-fishing, but I really prefer the bone-fish in the South. It's a greater fish than the trout, harder to take. The bone-fish is, at once, the most timorous and courageous fish I know. He's caught in shallow water. The cast must be absolutely accurate, or he'll leave the bank, and take all the others with him.

"The greatest thrill is to make your cast, and see him take the bait. Then, a great fight follows: he'll run a hundred yards or more straightway."

The bone-fish averages about ten pounds, and some weigh thirteen, altho Mr. La Branche, who has been fishing since 1913, has never seen one that heavy.

"The technique is as markedly different between trout- and bone-fishing, as that between firing a shot-gun and playing croquet. In fly-fishing there's no weight. In bone-fishing, you use bait—shrimps or crabs—stalk your fish before making the cast. The bone-fish can be caught in a foot of water. It is found in the Bahama Islands, and, also, off Southeastern Florida—never on the West Coast of Florida.

"Sometimes I've fished for ten days without seeing one. Three a day is good—my record is seven.

Delicate Art

"For this delicate art you've got to use a light black-bass casting-rod, 150 to 200 yards of nine-thread line. A skilful black-bass caster could catch these fish, but it takes plenty of patience and ability."

Mr. La Branche, who has caught "every kind of fish that swims in Florida," is a former President of the Anglers' Club, which is a fisherman's paradise at lunch-time. When he isn't fishing, he's rearing pheasants at his country-home—pheasants and English springer spaniels. His imported German short-hair he considers the "finest bird-dog I've ever seen in the field."

He thinks one has to be a "nut" to be a successful fisherman.

New "Champeen"

James J. Tunney, retired, sat in a ringside seat, sweltered and chewed gum. Jack Dempsey, twice his victim in heavyweight bouts, stalked around the ring in the gray-flannel shirt of a referee. A little Jewish woman, Mrs. Sarah Rosofsky, from the Chicago Ghetto, watched her son win back the welterweight championship of the world from a young man who wore a shamrock on his trunks, a harp on his dressing-gown.

Barney Ross, born Barnet Rosofsky, kept jabbing at Jimmy McLarnin, the champion, with his dead-center bull's-eye shot. For fifteen rounds the two men fought, clung to each other, tried vainly to score knock-outs.

As the aged Joe Humphreys announced the "winnah and new champeen," by unanimous vote of the referee and judges, Mrs. Rosofsky rushed down the aisle, looked up at her bruised and battered son, kissed him. McLarnin turned a handspring, grabbed his manager, "Pop" Foster, by the arms, and buried his chin in the old man's chest.

McLarnin, who started fighting at six, after someone hit his sister, never actually has been knocked out. He won the welterweight title in 1933. Ross took it away from him in May, last year. McLarnin won it back last September. The third meeting was a carbon-copy of the others. Ross relinquished his lightweight title to go after McLarnin for the welterweight crown.

CASEHARDENED for toughness! The new Hagen Honey Boy is America's No. 1 Tough Ball. Here is toughness—with added distance. Outlasts. Outdrives. Out-putts. Tuffer than any Duffer. "It's a Honey." Try one on your next round and trim the life out of that old pal of yours! 75c. Other Hagen balls—75c—50c—35c—25c.

Above illustration: Lower dotted line denotes the elevation of front edge, graduating uniformly from No. 1 Iron to No. 8. Upper dotted line denotes contact of the club with the ball on all irons. Approach irons are designed to produce extra back-spin.

NO MORE need you burn up because of those exasperating iron shots! Hagen Deflector-Sole Irons solve that tough problem. Here's the reason: The back edge of these irons is considerably lower than the front. This permits the club head to slide *over* the turf. *No digging in!* Your range of error is increased from 1/16th to an inch. Hit a full inch back of the ball and still get a good iron shot.

Examine these International Honey Boys today. Marvels! Hagen Clubs $3.50 up—including ladies models.

Choice alone dictates the playing of Hagen Clubs and Balls by both Professionals and Amateurs

THE L. A. YOUNG GOLF COMPANY
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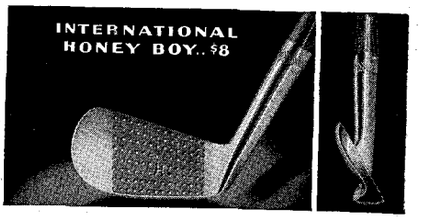

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Thumbs Down on Night Baseball

Players, Fans, Umpires, Mascot Reject Cincinnati Experiment as Synthetic—Electricity Costs $300 a Game, But Sunshine Is Free—Officials Enthusiastic

Wide World

Night baseball in Cincinnati . . . collars were turned up, soda-pop turned down

President Roosevelt pulled a gold switch in Washington and 1,090,000 watts of electric power flooded Crosley Field in Cincinnati, turned night into day. At that precise moment, men who have been associated with major league baseball all their lives winced as if the electric charge had gone through them.

The first night game in the history of the major leagues was to be played between the Reds and Phillies. Veterans with gnarled fingers and the suns of many seasons burned into their faces, sat among the 20,422 fans in the stands two-thirds filled, said that organized professional baseball had just received the electric shock which would ultimately result in its death—in the city which saw its birth sixty-six years ago.

Cincy, six-month-old fox-terrier mascot of the Reds, trembled in the dugout. She was frightened by the brilliant display of fireworks, by the blare of five gaily caparisoned bands marching on the field. Cincy was cold, too; the mercury was flirting with fifty-eight degrees at sundown. Two hours later, when the thermometer hit fifty degrees, Cincy was sleeping in front of a gas-heater in the club-house.

Hamburgers, Hot-Dogs

Birds roosting under the roof of cavernous Crosley Field flew over the field, singing as if it were daybreak.

The heavy smell of frying hamburgers and hot-dogs permeated the air under the grand stand, where the fans were getting quick buffet-dinners.

Up in the stands the fans were looking at the eight giant towers rising 130 feet above the field, bearing the 614 1,500-watt lamps which supplied the artificial sunshine. The $62,000 lighting-system, they were told, was three times as powerful as the best used in the minor leagues.

In the press-box, the Reds' publicity-man was explaining that each bulb was forty-four inches in diameter, cost $4.75 apiece. The cost of the electricity for the two hours of game-time would run between $250 and $300. A sports-writer reared in the old school retorted that sunshine was free.

Players Bitter

On the field the players were enthusiastic when an official was within ear-shot, bitter when they talked among themselves. They agreed that daylight conditions could be approximated, but insisted that nothing could substitute for the warm sun which enables a man to work up the sweat which keeps arm-muscles loose and supple.

They spoke of training-routines radically upset by night play, how dinner had to be eaten at three in the afternoon, and how strained eyes kept them awake long after they had gone to bed—at two in the morning. They remembered careers cut short by night baseball, vehemently opposed the innovation which threatens their physical condition—the only commodity they have to sell in the open market.

Charley Dressen, Manager of the Reds, inferred that night baseball is not needed to stimulate the interest of the fans. He cited the case of his own team, which had drawn more paid-admissions for the first fourteen 1934 home-games, coming in the middle of a modest winning-streak, than it had drawn during the first half of the disastrous 1933 season.

Van Mungo, of the Dodgers, on occasion the possessor of the fastest ball in the league, and a pitcher who figures to be almost invincible at night, declared two days earlier that he would refuse flatly to work in the cool of the evening, and expose his valuable right arm to chill winds.

Dan Taylor, another Dodger, who was released from the drudgery of a Pennsylvania coal-mine by baseball, bitterly complained that "the major leagues, supposed to represent the top of this business, are being turned into a five-and-ten-cent racket by night baseball."

Mist Obscures Outfield

The game started and the fans, childishly eager to cheer, sat back in apathetic silence while the Reds won, 2-1. A mist obscured the outfield from the grand stand; Bill Klem, dean of umpires with thirty-one years of experience behind him, declared that it was impossible to determine from the plate whether an outfielder had caught a long fly until he drew back his arm to return the ball to the infield.

Topcoat-collars and fur neck-pieces were turned up, and soda-pop was turned down, after the first hour, when the chill from the dew on the grass drifted into the stands. The game became a strangely colorless, synthetic affair. Like the lights, it was artificial, mechanical. Personal characteristics and facial expressions of the players became vague in the haze which hung over the field.

There were few hard-hit balls in the game. The batters gave the impression of not taking toe-holds at the plate for fear of being hit by a pitched ball.

Joe Bowman, Philadelphia pitcher who seldom is effective, gave four hits and two runs during his seven-inning tenure of office on the mound. The overwhelming majority of the fielding-plays were easy chances on top-balls, half-heartedly hit by overcautious batters.

The players conceded that ground-balls were easy to follow, and high flies stood out in bold relief against the black, cloudless sky. But they complained that line-drives, which scarcely rose after they left the bat, were momentarily lost in the glare for the split second which means the difference between a put-out and a base-hit.

Ford Frick and William Harridge, Presidents of the National and American Leagues, respectively, were enthusiastic after the game. While they were giving interviews to the newspaper men, the fans were filing out of the park, and voting decisively against the night game of May 24 in a poll conducted by the Cincinnati *Post*.

Historians supplied the information that the first night game was played at Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1883. On June 18, 1909, when Crosley Field was known as Redland Field, two teams, representing the Elks of Cincinnati and Newport, Ohio, played under fourteen arc-lamps. The touring House of David team set up its portable lighting-system for an exhibition-game with the Reds on September 12, 1931.

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Pistols for Two or More, But One May Play

Target-Shooting Is an Intriguing Sport, Alluring Thousands From All Walks of Life; Practise-Range May Be in Cellar or Open Field

Pistols for two or more—a game, but even one may play. All of which is quite contrary to the popular conception of gun-play, since that usually runs to hold-ups, murders, and other unpleasant happenings.

To one who knows the pistol as a means of relaxation from the cares and trials of the day's work, it has about the same significance as the golf-club has to the golfer, and target-shooting becomes a sport and an art. Furthermore, it is a sport for virtually any one, without limits of age, unlike so many other games. About the only physical requirements are the ability to stand upon one's feet, to hold a gun, and have a fairly good eye—even one eye.

Tyro's Bull's-Eye

The beginner—with the proverbial luck—may make the bull's-eye first shot, which is perhaps more disastrous than not making it. The temptation to prove it was not an accident leads to the second shot—and that pokes a hole in one of the outer scoring-rings—not so good, but, possibly, that was the accident. So, naturally, follows the third—outside of the rings—and, right there, the beginner falls; he is going after the black spot.

He probably realizes about now that several things ought to happen somewhere nearly simultaneously, if he is to become a good shot. Since this is his very probable determination, he is on the way to becoming a pistol-fan.

It is all so simple as explained—merely bringing the sights into proper relationship, holding them on the bull's-eye, then pulling the trigger without disturbing the alinement. That is all there is to it.

Not only has the tyro discovered a new game, a new way to play, but he has discovered a way to complete vacations of short periods, for, in this sport, a fine concentration is required, and given, whether or not. Other things are out. Target-shooting has that value.

The range may be anything from a short one—perhaps in the cellar—to the longer ones out of doors, but any and all are good, assuming that all precautions are taken to insure absolute safety. (Nothing pertaining to guns ever should be without some mention of safety precautions.)

Follow the Rules

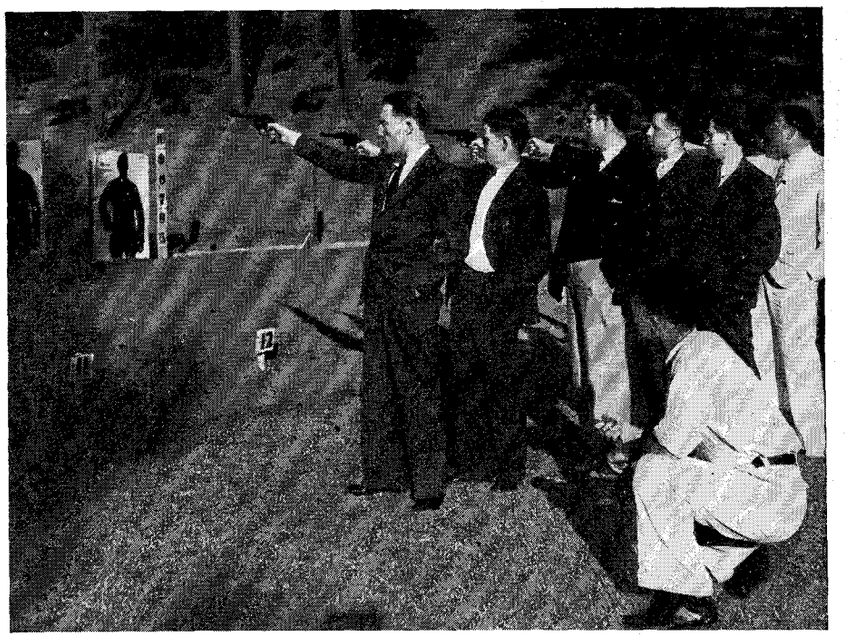
There are, of course, regulation distances, as well as regulation targets. One may as well follow the rules, for, inevitably, one will shoot for a record.

What sort of people go in for target-shooting? One may well ask, since any group interested in the same thing automatically grows into a club—and that means association. Here is one of the distinctive advantages of pistol-shooting: It draws its devotees from many quarters; it is, beyond all else, democratic.

There is a pistol-club in a certain county of New York State which counts among its members a famous surgeon and a dirt-farmer, a bank president and an automobile mechanic, a small-town merchant and a well-known novelist, an authority on antiques and a plumber, an insurance man and a gasoline-service attendant.

This appears to be a fair cross-section of the community, and this is not an exceptional case—rather, it is typical. From the community angle of participation in play, this varied personnel has a peculiar value.

The club has regular meetings, competition among members, learning more and more of the fine points about guns, and how to use them. There are many interests.



Wide World

Pistol target-practise by Los Angeles bank employees

The Pistol Itself

There is the pistol itself, a beautiful piece of mechanism; the matter of its relation to the hand; perhaps grips to be adjusted and modified until it fits and cradles in the grasp; the weight of the trigger-pull; and studying sights for particular individuals and various ranges.

All these are personal, and will be the result of much experiment. Not only these things, but ways of handling and holding the gun, and timing for proper rhythm of rapid fire, are important. Little by little, when these things become a part of the personality, one is becoming a real shot.

There still remain such hazards as temperament—off days—and there are off days very often—the target never was so small. At such times temper or temperament—call it what is preferred—but it is quite in order to forswear shooting forever—only to go back the next day or the next, depending on the strength of the forswearing, but they all go back, because it is a good game, and the good days stand out.

The score made in practise on those days lures one on, and there is ever the hope of equaling the high mark in a contest.

Within the club develops the team—that group selected by competition to go forth to pit its skill against similar teams—and these are many, including police teams.

Wise-cracks to the contrary, there are many good shots among them, and keen interest in this art, which, to them, is much more than a mere sport. They always are ready to cooperate.

There also are correspondence meets—targets are exchanged. There are various types of targets—all regulation—so that all scoring, practise, and club-meets may be working toward records.

Competitions have a value of their own—conditions differ somewhat from the lone game. Not only are there strict rules to be observed governing this or that course, but, in the midst of commands, and other contestants shooting, one must retain that perfect mastery of mind and body, that perfect coordination.

Game Is Good

Here the hazards are increased, but, again, the game is good—and there is a peculiar fascination in striving to overcome these difficulties.

There is another possible phase of pleasurable recreation to the game, and one which has an appeal for most men—that is reloading shells. The .38, for instance, is a good, husky shell, and will stand considerable use.

There are various kinds of equipment made for these operations—from bullet-molds to machines, simple and small, clamped to a table, for priming, measuring the powder-charge, setting the slug, and greasing it.

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Stocks Unsettled by the NRA Decision

Wall Street Found the New Deal's Upset Gratifying but Temporarily Bearish; New Fears of Labor Troubles; More Criticism of the Banking Bill

Stock-market unsettlement and a general decline in industrial-company shares were logical first results of the Supreme Court's invalidation of NRA legislation. Theoretical elation over the curbing of New Deal power and practise was outweighed in the market-place by practical recognition that new and disturbing uncertainties had been created by the startling decisions, and that some temporary dislocations of sentiment and of trade would probably follow. Wall Street acted accordingly, altho more in prudence than in fear.

There was prompt assumption that many industries, in varying degree, will be affected for a while by postponements of buying by consumers who will expect lower prices and be inclined to wait for them. At the same time Wall Street envisioned as possibilities some indeterminable measure of deflation, some stimulation of radical effort in politics, some promotion of labor troubles, some halt in the slow but unmistakeable return of business confidence.

These were the chief considerations which led to precautionary and speculative selling of stocks and to a lowering of the market's price-level. There were some offsets. The Supreme Court decisions seemed to imply, for example, that the proposed Wheeler-Rayburn bill, dealing death to utility holding corporations, will also be unconstitutional if enacted. Because of that, the shares of such corporations were exceptionally strong in the reactionary market.

It was also estimated by many that most railroads will derive net benefit from the reduced costs of coal and other requisites which may well follow the abolition of NRA codes. For the predominant list of industrial-company stocks, however, Wall Street appraised the outlawing of New Deal regulation as a bearish market influence for the time being, and as an obstacle to market progress for as long as its outcome remains uncertain.

Labor Clouds

Of the anxieties created in the financial community by the NRA decisions, the principal one seems to be that concerning labor. For the present, at least, the abolition of cost and price codes, and the restoration of trade competition, is not regarded as permanently hurtful to business. But the Supreme Court's denial of Federal power to regulate employment beyond that serving purely interstate trade, with the seeming invalidation of the proposed Wagner labor bill, is seen as potentially more menacing.

It is such a challenging blow to labor that Wall Street is already more fearful of industrial and political consequences than it admits. There have been timely professions by many industrial leaders of sincere purpose to maintain NRA wages and hours, but they may not be sufficient. Labor is definitely committed to a demand for protective statutes.

Only a few days before the Supreme Court handed down its decisions, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, publicly threatened a nation-wide general strike if the existence of NRA were not extended by Congress. Under no circumstances, he said, would labor agree to discontinuance of the national recovery law.

Now the Supreme Court, more potently than Congress, has more or less ended the law, and perhaps definitely with respect to protection of labor by Federal statute while the Constitution remains unamended. How labor will accept the verdict remains to be seen, but last week the situation seemed to present possibilities which increased the caution of the sober element of Wall Street.

In the opinion of many who have to do practically with industry and finance, any considerable labor trouble during the next few months would be deplorable. It would, such opinion holds, seriously interfere with industrial recovery just at the time when a minimum of interference will be most essential to its natural development.

Anti-Eccles Bill

Diverting as they were last week, the Supreme Court decisions did not destroy Wall Street interest in another barrage of criticism directed at the proposed Eccles banking bill.

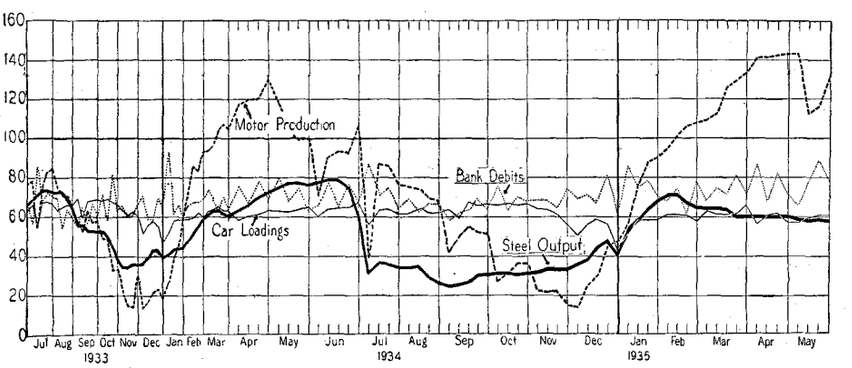
The most telling shots came from Owen D. Young, himself a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as well as Chairman of the General Electric Company, and from Ogden Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury. Practically alone in head-lined defense of the measure was that Maj. L. L. B. Angas, financial forecaster, who has come over from London to tell Americans that their country has entered upon a boom, and why.

Testifying at Washington, Mr. Young was impressively temperate in urging a more carefully considered and fundamental revision of the whole banking structure than is offered by the "drastic changes in the superstructure" of the Eccles plan. He opposed the latter chiefly because he believes it to be quite the wrong approach to a solution of the country's banking problem—a belief which, altho held by many a banker and industrial leader, has been understressed heretofore in public discussions of banking legislation.

Incidentally, Mr. Young also disclaimed optimism for the early future, doubted that the Administration's work-relief program will help the durable-goods industries, and thought it might be a good idea for Congress to adjourn and go home. Wall Street found that interesting.

Before the Harvard Business School Club of New York, Ogden Mills was more vigorous in denunciation of the Eccles bill as a thoroughly bad measure, leading to despotism. He objected to political control of credit and to inflation, and so drew an attacking reply from Major Angas who derided such orthodoxy, gave the Eccles bill his approval, and cried need for managed, manipulated money to keep prices from falling below production costs. Whereupon outraged club-members bombarded the Major with caustic questions, and Dean Wallace B. Donham, of the Harvard Business School, sternly doubted that the visiting Briton realized the dangers of stimulating inflation in America at this time. The meeting was at least entertaining.

While the argument goes on, bankers in New York and elsewhere continue to call the offensive provisions of the Eccles law to the attention of their stockholders and depositors.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending May 25

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Light Bond Bidding

For the first time since 1911, the United States Treasury last week offered long-term government bonds for sale to the highest bidders. The offering was a trial-balloon, sent up to test the efficacy of the sales method in preparation for much larger financing which will presently have to be done. Treasury officials called the results satisfactory, but many bankers thought otherwise.

The bonds offered were 3 per cents., callable in 1946 and maturing in 1948, similar in all respects to outstanding bonds which were selling above 103½ in the market at the time of the offering. Bids were invited for $100,000,000. The total of bids received was only slightly in excess of $270,000,000, which was a notably small oversubscription.

Moreover, less than $99,000,000 of the offered bonds were bid for at prices above 103, and the Treasury decided not to make lower sales. Consequently, the amount of bonds sold to bidders was less than the amount offered. The average price received was 103 4/32.

It remains to be seen whether the Treasury will use the same form of selling for future issues. In view of the results obtained, bankers last week thought it might serve again for small offerings of $100,000,000 or less, but not for larger ones.

Unfavorable Trade Balance

The net results of American foreign-trade, in April, had to be recorded in red-ink for the first time in nearly two years. Imports exceeded exports by more than $6,000,000.

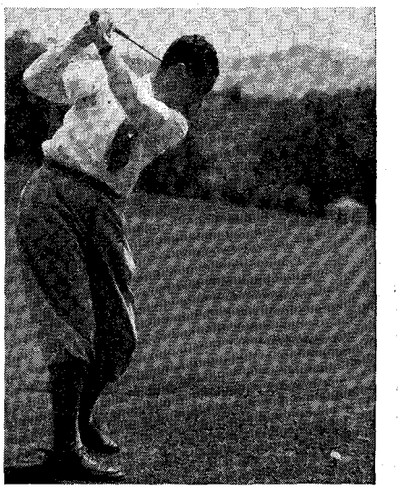
An unseasonal decrease in exports was the chief cause. They totaled $164,350,000, which was $20,000,000 less than in March, and $15,000,000 less than in April, 1934. In both comparisons, the percentages of decrease were larger than normal.

At the same time imports increased, notably those of agricultural products, and, principally, of meat and butter, which have been expanding steadily since the year began. Yet, there was a falling off in importations of cotton-cloth which, because of preceding increases, had aroused much criticism of the processing-taxes, and much complaint against Japanese invasion of the home-market.

Wall Street's May

If increased stock-market activity in connection with rising prices is significant, Wall Street's record for May should be encouraging. Stock Exchange transactions approximated 30,000,000 shares, a greater total than in any month since February, 1934. On two occasions the daily trading total exceeded 2,000,000 shares.

At the same time, the market's price-level, as measured by the average price of representative issues, went higher than at any time since April, 1934, and came within reaching-distance of the highest marks made in that year and in 1933. The industrial-stock average went higher than at any time since November, 1931.



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Golfers *use good* golf clubs

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Weekly Chart of Congressional Action

(Compiled for THE LITERARY DIGEST *by Congressional Intelligence, Washington, D. C.)*

(CHART No. 21: As of June 1, 1935)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

FOOT-NOTES: Letters in parentheses carried in the various amendment columns of the Chart refer to explanations of amendments at base of the Chart.

NUMERALS: Numerals in parentheses in the amendment columns refer to Charts in previous issues of The Literary Digest in which amendments to the particular bill were explained. Numeral (2), for instance, refers to Chart No. 2, which appeared in the issue of January 26, 1935, etc.

COMMITTEE SYMBOLS: Abbreviations used for the various Committees are as follows: Agri.—Agriculture; Appro.—Appropriations; Bank'g—Banking; Comm.—Commerce; Fin.—Finance; F.R.—Foreign Relations; I.C.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House, and Interstate Commerce in the Senate; Judic.—Judiciary; Labor—Labor in the House (Corresponding Committee in Senate is Education and Labor); Mines—Mines and Mining; W.&M.—Ways and Means; R.&H.—Rivers and Harbors; P.O.—Post Offices and Post Roads; M.A.—Military Affairs.

New Bills

Bonus—Authorization is provided for the President to pay the bonus to World War Veterans in any one of several ways under a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Pittman of Nevada, following the failure of the Senate to override the President's veto of the Patman Bonus bill.

Senator Pittman explains his bill as follows:

"This bill proposes to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay holders of the adjusted-service certificates by discounting the balance due 20 per cent., and forgiving the interest accrued since March 1, 1931, on all loans.

"Discretion is vested in the President, in making such settlements, to resort to and use any one or all of the following means, and in such proportions as he may deem advisable:

"(1) By exchanging government coupon bonds, bearing 2½ per cent. interest, maturing on January 1, 1945;

"(2) From the proceeds of the sale of government bonds under the Second Liberty Bond Act;

"(3) By Treasury certificates issued under authority of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of May 12, 1933;

"(4) From the adjusted-service certificate fund;

"(5) From funds appropriated under the work-relief bill of 1935;

"(6) From the seigniorage derived from the profit realized on the purchase of silver."

* * *

Foreign Trade—As a result of the recent decision of the Supreme Court holding the NIRA unconstitutional, Senator Vandenberg, of Michigan, has introduced a resolution to terminate various trade agreements. His resolution (S. Res. 145), referred to the Finance Committee, reads as follows:

"Whereas the opinions of the Supreme Court in recent decisions respecting the constitutional invalidity of the National Industrial Recovery Act clearly limit the authority of Congress to delegate its legislative power, and demonstrate that this authority was exceeded in Section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (relating to reciprocal foreign-trade agreements): Therefore be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that no foreign-trade agreements shall hereafter be entered into pursuant to the authority contained in Section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and that any foreign-trade agreements heretofore entered into pursuant to such section should be terminated at the earliest practicable date."

* * *

Federal Mortgage Bank—Senator Fletcher of Florida, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, has introduced a bill to establish a Federal Mortgage Bank. The bill, numbered S. 2914, was referred to the Banking and Currency Committee.

The purpose of the proposed enactment, as stated in its title, is to create a permanent discount-and-purchase system for mortgages on urban real estate, designed to fill a gap in the national financial structure to the end of stabilizing mortgage-practise, easing mortgage-credit, and by the establishment of an adequate agency preventing periodic frozen condition in financial institutions.

The bill authorizes the President to appoint an organization committee of nine to establish the bank, and take pledges of subscription to its stock. The bank is to be declared ready for operation when subscriptions totaling $10,000,000 have been received from other than the Federal Government. It is to be supervised by a board of directors of nine, three to be appointed by the President, and six to be elected by stockholders.

Regulations for the sale of stock, and for lending of money on mortgages, are set down in the bill.

Aviation Courses—Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill (S. 2926) which would authorize the Federal Commissioner of Education to study the possibility of suitable aviation-instruction courses for public schools. His proposal was submitted to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor for consideration.

			HOUSE					SENATE					Conference President	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Title and Author	1	Bill Number 2 3	Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To House	House Floor Amendments	Final Action	Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To Senate	Senate Floor Amendments	Final Action	Conference Rep't Approved	President's Signature
BONUS							Passed					Passed		Veto
Vinson (Ky.)		HR3896	W. & M.	(10)	3-13	HRI	3-22	Fin.	S2605	4-25	HRI	5-7	(18)	5-22
Pittman		S2920	....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
TREAS.-P.O. APPROPRIA.							Passed					Passed	S5-7	
Arnold		HR4442	Appro.	(3)	1-22	Minor	2-1	Appro.	(10)	3-11	(12)	3-26	H-4-22	5-14
FOUR DEPT. APPROPRIA.							Passed					Passed	S-3-13	
Oliver		HR5255	Appro.	(5)	2-4	(6)	2-8	Appro.	(8)	1-22	Minor	2-25	H-3-18	3-22
WAR DEPT. APPROPRIA.							Passed					Passed	S-3-26	
Parks		HR5913	Appro.	(7)	2-19	Minor	2-22	Appro.	(9)	3-1	(10)	3-8	H-3-29	4-9
DEFICIENCY APPROPRIA.							Passed					Passed	S-3-20	
Buchanan		HR6644	Appro.	(10)	3-12	Minor	3-13	Appro.	(11)	3-18	(11)	3-19	H-3-20	3-21
INTERIOR APPROPRIA.							Passed					Passed	S-5-1	
Taylor		HR6223	Appro.	(8)	2-27	(9)	3-1	Appro.	(15)	4-15	(15)	4-16	H-4-30	5-9
AGRICULTURE APPROPRIA.							Passed					Passed	S-5-10	
Sandlin		HR6718	Appro.	(11)	3-14	Minor	3-15	Appro.	(12)	3-27	Minor	3-29	H-4-15	5-17
NAVY DEPT. APPROPRIA.							Passed					Passed		
Cary		HR7672	Appro.	(16)	4-23	Minor	4-26	Appro.	(18)	5-9	Minor	5-24	....	....
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIA.							Passed							
Ludlow		HR8021	Appro.	(19)	5-13	Minor	5-17	Appro.	Minor	5-29	....	....	....	....
4-BILLION RELIEF							Passed					Passed	S-4-5	
Buchanan		HJR117	Appro.	(3)	1-23	(3)	1-24	Appro.	(6)	2-14	(12)	3-23	H-4-5	4-8
SOCIAL INSURANCE							Passed							
Doughton		HR7260	W. & M.	(14)	4-5	(15)	4-19	Fin.	(20)	5-20	....	....	....	....
HOME LOAN							Passed					Passed	S-5-21	
Steagall		HR6021	Bank'g	(9)	2-21	(10)	3-12	Bank'g	(14)	4-9	Minor	4-12	H-5-20	5-28
FARM CREDIT							Passed					Passed	S-5-23	
Fletcher		S1384	Agri.	Minor	2-18	(19)	5-10	Bank'g	(4)	1-29	(6)	2-11	H-5-22	....
FOOD, DRUG														
Mead		HR3972	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Copeland		S5	.....	....	....	....	....	Comm.	(6)	3-22	(a)	Passed 5-23	....	....
HOLDING CO'S.														
Rayburn		HR5423	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wheeler		S2795	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	(19)	5-14	....	....	....	....
AAA AMEND.														
Jones		HR8052	Agri.	(19)	5-15	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Smith		S1807	.....	....	....	....	....	Agri.	(16)	4-24	(b)	....	....	....
INCOME-TAX PUBLICITY							Passed					Passed	S-4-11	
Doughton		HR6359	W. & M.	None	3-7	None	3-11	Fin.	None	3-13	Minor	3-28	H-4-11	4-19
COTTON-TAX EXEMPTION							Passed							
Doxey		HR6424	Agri.	(11)	3-8	(11)	3-19	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....
RIVERS AND HARBORS							Passed							
Mansfield		HR6732	R. & H.	Minor	3-18	Minor	4-9	Comm.	....	....	....	....	....	....
NRA EXTENSION												Passed		
Clark		SJR113	W. & M.	....	....	....	....	Fin.	None	5-2	None	5-14	....	....
Doughton		HJR295	W. & M.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
AIR-MAIL SERVICE							Passed							
Mead		HR6511	P.O.	(12)	3-9	(12)	3-25	P.O.	(20)	5-23	....	....	....	....
WAR-PROFITS							Passed							
McSwain		HR5529	M. A.	(14)	2-12	(14)	4-9	(14)	(18)	(18)	....	....	....	....
FARM-TENANT														
Jones		HR7018	Agri.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bankhead		S2367	.....	....	....	....	....	Agri.	(15)	4-11	(18)	....	....	....
BANKING							Passed							
Steagall		HR7617	Bank'g	(16)	4-19	(18)	5-9	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher		S1715	.....	....	....	....	....	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....
LABOR BOARD														
Connery		HR7978	Labor	None	5-20	....	....	.....	....	....	....	Passed	....	....
Wagner		S1958	Labor	(20)	5-21	....	....	Labor	(18)	5-2	Minor	5-16	....	....

(a) The food and drug bill was amended by the Senate chiefly in its advertising and seizure features.

(b) The Senate returned the AAA amendment bill to the Senate Agriculture Committee for revision in the light of the Supreme Court decision holding the NIRA unconstitutional.

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The Literary Digest

for June 8, 1935

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ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

* * *

CONTENTS

NEWS AND COMMENT

Topics of the Day 3
In Brief Review 5
Havoc in Earthquake and Floods 6
Current Opinion 10
They Stand Out From the Crowd 14
News and Comment From the National Capital 15
Weekly Chart of Congressional Action 42

FOREIGN COMMENT

Topics of the Day Abroad 7
Germany's Proposal for an Air Locarno Pact ... 7
Japan's Army Making China Behave 8
King Plebiscite in Greece 8
Starhemberg—Prince and Politician 9
Britain's Hand in Ethiopia 43

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Wings Under Scrutiny 18
Surveying the Week's Science News 19

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

No Legalized Lottery for Massachusetts 20
Campus "Witch-Hunting" Decried 32
By the Way 32
School Controversies 34

LETTERS AND ART

Technicolor May Revolutionize the Screen 24
On the Current Screen 26
Drama Relives Its Silver Years 28
Gift Enriches Modern Art 31
Among the Outstanding Books 35

CURRENT POETRY 29

MISCELLANEOUS

Topics in Brief 13
The Lexicographer's Easy Chair 30
From Our Readers to Our Readers 33
The Spice of Life 44

PLAYING THE GAME

One Man, One Day, Three New Records 16
Freak Results in Contract Bridge 22
Oakmont: No Cinch for Specialists 36
Man on the Cover 37
New "Champeen" 37
Thumbs Down on Night Baseball 38
Pistols for Two or More, But One May Play ... 39

INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Stocks Unsettled by the NRA Decision 40
Wall Street's May 41
Unfavorable Trade Balance 41
Light Bond Bidding 41

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Starhemberg—Prince and Politician

(Continued from page 9)

and he indulges in them daily. In his boyhood, he often drove his family to desperation by his recklessness. When seventeen, he went to war as a volunteer, displaying a boldness which embarrassed his superiors.

After the War, Prince Starhemberg plunged into every adventure in which a prince of the blood may take part without losing caste. While other aristocrats shook off from their shiny boots the dry dust of impoverished Austria, and turned to America, seeking well-paying swivel-chair jobs in large banks, subsequently writing their memoirs, or marrying into rich families, Prince Starhemberg organized a small band of brave young men. He led them to Upper Silesia, where they took part in the battles of the German Frontier Guard against the Poles, covering themselves with glory.

Served in Reichswehr

Ever and again, the young Prince could be found wherever defeated Germany sought to make a stand with the remnants of power. For more than six months, he served in the ranks of the Reichswehr.

He can claim to be as well acquainted with the rules and regulations of army life as he is with the traps and tricks of secret conspiracies.

Since he knows so well how a *putsch* may be organized, he is proving himself invaluable now in preventing *coups d'états* within Austria.

Among the first adventures on which the Prince embarked after the War was the ardent support he lent to the National Socialist German Labor Party—the Hitler movement—bestowing largesse upon the Brownshirts from his own fortune. To-day, he is the only active anti-Nazi politician in Europe who previously worked with Hitler.

It was in November, 1923, when, together with a few friends, Prince Starhemberg sat in the tap-room of the Munich *Löwenbräu*. Clothed in a blue serge civilian suit, he wore a small swastika in his lapel, as well as the emblem of the Steel Helmet—the League of German Front Soldiers.

Knows His Adversaries

Suddenly, a man, disheveled and breathless, dashed into the room, announcing the news that Adolf Hitler had just proclaimed the national revolution in the nearby *Bürgerbräu*. Immediately, Prince Starhemberg and his companions sprang to their feet, and joined the *putsch*.

Battling beside his friend, 1st Lieut. von Knoblauch, he fought for the National Socialists, arresting the Burgomaster of Munich, and a number of State counselors. After the *putsch*, Prince Starhemberg continued to subsidize the Nazis with millions of marks, and for some time was commandant of a company of Storm Troopers.

If the beer-cellar *putsch* of 1923 had succeeded, Prince Starhemberg, in all probability, would not be an Austrian Minister to-day, but a member of the Reich Cabinet. Because of his knowledge of the Nazi movement, Prince Starhemberg knows his adversaries better than most politicians.

This probably accounts for the fact that, up to now, he has so ably succeeded in holding down the Nazi movement in Austria. He possesses a cunning which matches that of the Hitler propagandists; but, even more, his understanding of the people rests upon the tradition of a thoroughbred Austrian nobleman.

Bouisson Heads Cabinet

(Continued from page 7)

on a vacation until, probably, the end of October, when discussion of next year's budget must begin.

The man in the street in France, as well as the politician, always has known that the budget—or meeting the nation's expenses—is a most sensitive problem.

Keeping the franc on the gold standard is another ticklish matter, because France is the wealthiest of the gold-standard nations.

So it was considered of exceedingly good value to the Bouisson Cabinet when Joseph Caillaux, under a cloud in the War years for alleged sympathy with Germany, accepted the post of Minister of Finance under M. Bouisson.

When M. Caillaux was Finance Minister, in 1914, just before the War broke out, his wife shot and killed Gaston Calmette, Editor of the Paris *Figaro*, because, it was said, Calmette had printed love letters of Mme. Caillaux. She was acquitted. Later, during the War, he was arrested, and jailed, on what were called "flimsy charges" of espionage.

In 1925, he was Premier of France. His time as Finance Minister in the Bouisson Cabinet was indicated as being limited, and it was predicted that he would be succeeded by Senator Abel Gardey, a former Finance Minister.

Britain's Hand in Ethiopia

Something like hoar-frost has fallen upon the warm friendship of France, Britain, and Italy, which was enkindled in the early weeks of the year by the talks of Premier Benito Mussolini with France's Foreign Minister Pierre Laval at Rome, and, later, stimulated by the Stresa conference in which the chief participants were the British Prime Minister, J. Ramsay MacDonald, M. Laval, and Premier Mussolini.

Britain's hand showed in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict when, on June 1, an agreement was reported to have been reached between the Egyptian and Sudanese Governments and Ethiopia's Emperor Haile Selassie I for the building of a dam in Lake Tsana.

Lake Tsana is the source of the Blue Nile, and, with a sharp fall, offers opportunities for large power-dams. The British have long had an eye on the control of the lake, and the Ethiopian Emperor is said to feel it would be prudent to have Britain's protection against a possible Italian invasion in the Tsana region.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Time Wasted.—MATH TEACHER—"Now we find that X is equal to zero."

STUDENT—"Gee! All that work for nothing."—*American Boy.*

Fancy.—FRIEND (to Jones putting up arch in garden)—"What on earth are you putting up that thing for?"

"Oh, just a whim of the wife's."

"Why didn't you talk her out of it?"

"You don't know my wife. She has a whim of iron."—*Troy Times Record.*

Upset.—The president of the local gas-company was making a stirring address.

"Think of the good the gas-company has done," he cried. "If I were permitted a pun I should say, 'Honor the Light Brigade.'"

And a customer immediately shouted, "Oh, what a charge they made!"—*Christian Advocate.*

You Gluttons!—"What was your plum-crop like?"

"Well, a heavy storm blew down 50 per cent. of it, and we'd hardly gathered that when another wind blew down the rest."

"Bad luck! Could you do anything with them?"

"Well, my wife ate one and I ate the other."—*Answers (London).*

Line Forms on the Right.—A Western store ran the following advertisement:

"Apples, oranges, imported nuts. Come early and avoid the rush. The early bird gets the worm."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

Utopia.—FIRST POLITICIAN—"I hear that there is one State where there is no graft whatever."

SECOND POLITICIAN—"Say, but wouldn't that State be rich pickings for us boys if we could once get in there!"—*Pathfinder.*

A Real Job.—Junior came to school with the glad news that his father had work again.

"What is he doing?" asked the teacher.

"Oh, he's got a hard job," said the child. "He's got to watch six watchmen."—*Indianapolis News.*

Tester Tested.—The boy was probably mentally deficient, and an examination was indicated.

"How many ears has a cat?" queried the psychologist.

"Two," replied the lad instantly.

"And how many eyes has a cat?"

"Two."

"And how many legs has a cat?"

"Say, Doc," asked the boy, "didn't you ever see a cat?"—*Mental Health.*

Drat It.—A London householder reported to the police that a tall, thin burglar whom he had encountered in the garden, struck him a violent blow on the head. A constable solved the mystery and captured the assailant by treading on the rake, too.—*London Opinion.*

Slips That Pass In the Night

"Those," Please.—

FARLEY DEPENDS
ON THEM ASSES

—*Head-line in Anacortes (Wash.) paper.*

Undercover.—The Boy Scout First Aid Training School will meet to-night in the Red Cross text book with further explanations and elaborations.—*New Kensington (Pa.) paper.*

Sure Cure.—She was given the diet treatment which Doctor Harris said frequently relieves the disease—namely, three small meals, with smacks between.—*Wilmington (N. C.) paper.*

Bigger and Better Officers.—NOTICE—All interested in the upkeep of Keyserkill Cemetery are requested to be present at the annual meeting for the purpose of electing officers and planning improvements of same.—*Middleburgh (N. Y.) paper.*

Better shaves with Ingram's for these 3 REASONS

Ingram's can give you better shaves because it has in it three special shaving aids that give these three results—

1st, fast and thorough wilting action, even on wiry whiskers. 2nd, proper preparation of your skin for the razor. 3rd, *coolness*—during the shave and a long time after.

Try Ingram's tomorrow! See how little you need for a grand shave. Ingram's is *concentrated;* each tube or jar gives about three months of cool, happy shaving.

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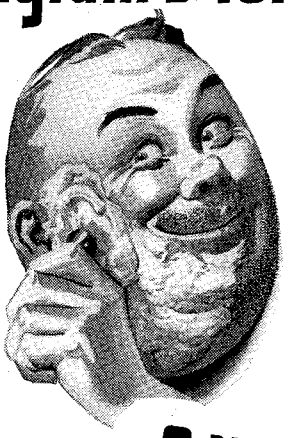
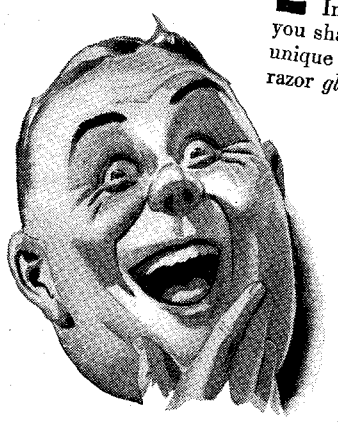


1 SOFTENS YOUR WHISKERS Ingram's moist, heavy lather strips the oily coating from your whiskers; softens them right down to the skin line; holds them *erect* for clean, once-over shaving.

2 PREPARES YOUR FACE Ingram's conditions your skin *before* you shave. Smooths, tightens, and by its unique lubricating action, makes your razor *glide*. No scuffing jumps or skips!



3 COOLS YOUR SKIN And Ingram's is cool—*so* cool! No more burning. No more soreness. Your skin is soothed and comfortable, without the cost or bother of after-shave lotions.

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